UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA CENTER FOR SURVEY RESEARCH

TECHNICAL REPORT #99-1

January 5, 1999

Report prepared by:
Rossana Armson, Director

1998 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY:

RESULTS AND TECHNICAL REPORT

Minnesota Center for Survey Research
University of Minnesota
2331 University Avenue SE, Suite 141
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414-3067
(612) 627-4282

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the 27 interviewers and six coders who spent numerous hours producing the data for this study. In addition, my thanks are extended to the staff of the 1998 Minnesota State Survey, whose responsibilities were:

Data Collection Manager	Pamela Schomaker
Shift Supervisors	Dara Anderson Mandi Brinkman Robert Ford Sheila Hoeck Sarah Justin Mark Kislinger Rayna Schmid Cale Schultz Grace Smith Becky Wandrei
Data Manager	Anne Hoffman

I anticipate that the use of this data will justify the effort that was spent to collect the information.

Rossana Armson, Director
Minnesota Center for Survey Research
University of Minnesota

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1998 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY: TECHNICAL REPORT

CHAPTER 1

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The 1998 Minnesota State Survey (MSS'98) was the fifteenth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in Minnesota. Data collection was conducted from October to December 1998 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. MSS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. The thirteen topics in the survey were quality of life, arts, environment, volunteerism, organizational awareness, charitable contributions, political participation, technology, employment, education, the University of Minnesota, the University of Minnesota Cancer Center, and breast cancer.

A total of 802 telephone interviews were completed for MSS'98. The overall response rate was 53% and the cooperation rate was 59%. Historically, these are the lowest response rate and cooperation rate ever obtained on the Minnesota State Survey. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Minnesota telephone exchanges. Selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the state had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included. No more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall MSS'98 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Minnesota residents were interviewed.

Since the individuals who participated in MSS'98 were randomly selected from the population of Minnesota, the survey results can be generalized to the entire state. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages. The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

OBJECTIVES

The Minnesota State Survey has four basic objectives. The first and most important of these is to obtain useful and technically sound information for researchers and public policy decision-makers about the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of Minnesota residents. MSS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. Such information is potentially relevant to a multitude of needs, including market analysis, needs assessment, project evaluation, and organizational planning.

The second objective is to develop an ongoing social monitoring capability for the state of Minnesota. Because the survey has been an annual event since 1984, it provides the means to maintain an updated statewide database and to monitor change in this database over the course of time.

The third objective is to provide students at the University of Minnesota with an opportunity to participate in a professional survey operation. This training experience greatly enhances the methodological skills of such students, which also enlarges and enriches the pool of social researchers ultimately available to other projects in the community.

The fourth objective is to develop and refine methods for conducting social surveys. The most advanced methods and techniques are utilized in MCSR surveys, but attention is given to explorations that improve upon existing research methods.

SURVEY TOPICS AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The thirteen topics in the survey were quality of life, arts, environment, volunteerism, organizational awareness, charitable contributions, political participation, technology, employment, education, the University of Minnesota, the University of Minnesota Cancer Center, and breast cancer.

1) **Quality of Life** asked about the most important problem facing people in Minnesota today. This question was included by MCSR.

   Additional questions concerned issues that the state is using as indicators of performance. These questions included satisfaction with the amount and quality of services citizens get from state and local government, whether people have someone close by who they can rely on for help, whether people feel safe in the communities where they live, whether people have been discriminated against in the past year, and satisfaction with the quality of care children receive when their parents are not with them. These questions were funded by Minnesota Planning.

   The next series of questions in this section asked people to describe the neighborhood where they live in terms of its racial composition, to give their

opinion about whether their neighborhood is racially integrated, whether they think that racial integration has mostly positive effects or mostly negative effects on a neighborhood, and to explain why they think that. These questions were included by MCSR.

2) Questions about the **Arts** are not included in this report at the request of the funding organization. These results will be released at a later date.

3) **Environment** questions concerned knowledge of what the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) does, and evaluating how it does at protecting the environment. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

4) Following a very specific definition of volunteer work, a question about **Volunteerism** asked people to report whether they have volunteered their time to help in a number of different settings in the past six months. This question was jointly funded by Minnesota Planning and by the Office of Citizenship and Volunteer Services, Minnesota Department of Administration.

5) Questions about **Organizational Awareness** are not included in this report at the request of the funding organization. These results will be released at a later date.

6) Questions about **Charitable Contributions** are not included in this report at the request of the funding organization. These results will be released at a later date.

7) The next questions asked about the respondent's involvement in eight specific types of **Political Participation**: attending a political party meeting, convention, or caucus; volunteering in a political campaign; giving money to a candidate, political party, or political fund; communicating an idea or opinion to an elected official or a group of elected officials; publicly expressing ideas about an issue in a letter to the editor, at a public meeting, on a radio or TV talk show, or on an Internet discussion; belonging to an organization BECAUSE of its efforts to influence legislation or government decisions; or serving on a government board, council, commission, or committee. These questions were funded by Minnesota Planning.

8) **Technology** questions asked about Internet access, whether home access was local or long distance, whether the respondent had ever heard or read anything about the "Year 2000 Problem", to briefly describe the problem, whether this problem will affect them in any way, if they have personally done anything to address the problem, and to evaluate the problems they expect on January 1, 2000 as a result of the "Year 2000 Problem". These questions were funded by the Minnesota Office of Technology.

9) Questions about **Employment** concerned opinions about whether the unemployment rate gives an accurate measure of the economic well-being of Minnesota workers, the adequacy of the current minimum wage of $5.15, whether the minimum wage should go up as inflation increases, and whether the basic needs of low-income working people should be met by extending the time limits on public assistance if people are working, by having the state provide supports such as medical assistance and child care to low-income working people, or by requiring employers to pay higher wages. These questions were funded by the Jobs Now Coalition.

An additional question asked where people would PREFER to live, if it was possible for them to get the job they wanted at their current pay rate and live anywhere in Minnesota. This question was funded by the University of Minnesota Duluth's Center for Economic Development.

10) In the past, Minnesota law has required kindergarten though twelfth grade to begin school AFTER Labor Day. The first question about **Education** asked whether this policy should be continued. This question was funded by the Minnesota Association of Innkeepers.

Additional questions concerned the importance of getting a college education today compared to ten years ago, the need for additional college-educated workers, and whether additional money for higher education should be given to colleges and universities or should be given directly to qualified students in the form of scholarships and grants. These questions were funded by the Minnesota Private College Council.

11) After asking what three words immediately come to mind when you think of the University of Minnesota today, the remaining questions about the entire **University of Minnesota** system focused on whether people had a favorable impression of the University as an educational institution, overall satisfaction with the University, and whether they know the name of the current President of the University of Minnesota. These questions were funded by University Relations at the University of Minnesota.

Additional questions asked if people had heard of the University of Minnesota Extension Service, what programs and events the Extension Service offers in their community, whether they had contacted any of the offices of the Extension Service or participated in any program or event that was sponsored by the Extension Service in the past year, satisfaction with the information received or with the program or event, and whether they have any ideas about programs or services they would like the University to have in their community. These questions were funded by the University of Minnesota Extension Service.

12) The questions about health-related issues asked where people would go for information about cancer, what types of cancer-related information people would like to have the University of Minnesota provide on the Internet, awareness of the University of Minnesota cancer program, a comparison of the University's cancer program to other cancer programs in the country, degree of familiarity with the **University of Minnesota Cancer Center**, and where they get their information about the Cancer Center. These questions were funded by the University of Minnesota Cancer Center.

13) Finally, women were asked questions about screening and treatment for **Breast Cancer**, including questions about mammograms, mastectomy and lumpectomy followed by radiation as methods for treating breast cancer, number of friends and relatives who have had breast cancer and who have had a mastectomy, which of the two types of surgery for breast cancer offers the BEST chance for a cure, which of the two types of surgery the respondent would prefer to have if she ever had to make that decision, the main reasons for that choice, and whether she would seek a second opinion about breast cancer treatment. These questions were funded by the School of Public Health's Division of Epidemiology at the University of Minnesota.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Minnesota telephone exchanges. The random digit telephone sample was acquired from Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut. Known business telephone numbers were excluded from this sample. In addition, the selected random digit telephone numbers were screened for disconnects, by using a computerized dialing protocol which does not make the telephone ring, but which can detect a unique dial tone that is emitted by some disconnected numbers. Evidence of the integrity of the sampling frame and the survey procedures is given in a later section of this chapter (Evaluation of the Sample).

Selection of respondents occurred in two stages: first a household was randomly selected, and then a person was randomly selected for interviewing from within the household. The selection of a person within the household was done using the Most Recent Birthday Selection Method, a sample of which appears in the introduction (See Appendix E: Administrative Forms). These selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the state had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included.

INTERVIEWING

The 1998 Minnesota State Survey was the fifteenth annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in Minnesota. Data collection was conducted from October 10 to December 14, 1998 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) at the University of Minnesota. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was the data collection technology used for this project.

Interviewer Selection

Interviewers were students at the University of Minnesota. They were selected for their communication skills, were trained for this project, and were supervised closely in their work.

Training of Interviewers

Training of interviewers at MCSR was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, new interviewers were required to attend an initial training session during which they were given basic instructions in survey interviewing. In the second phase, interviewers attended a training session that covered survey procedures and policies for this project and review of the actual survey questionnaire. For the final phase of training, before beginning the telephone survey, each interviewer had a practice session with a supervisor or other MCSR staff member, followed by a fully-monitored pilot interview with a randomly selected respondent.

In addition, as an employment requirement, all interviewers were required to read and sign a statement of professional ethics that contains explicit guidelines about appropriate interviewing behavior and confidentiality of respondent information. A copy of this statement is included in Appendix E.

Twenty seven interviewers collected data for this survey. Five of them had worked on at least one other telephone survey at MCSR before their involvement in this project, while 22 were working on their first telephone survey at MCSR.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews

This project used the Ci3 System for Computer Interviewing, from Sawtooth Software. With minimal editing, data were available immediately after completion of data collection.

To conduct interviews using CATI, each interviewer uses a microcomputer, which displays questions on the computer screen in the proper order. The interviewer wears a headset and has both hands free for entering responses into the computer via the keyboard. Responses are entered as numbers, such as "1" for yes and "2" for no.

Ci3 also allows the computer to present specified questions in random order. This is particularly useful when asking respondents about a series of items with the same response categories. Randomization in CATI is governed by respondent number. The following survey questions were randomized:

Employment (QI4a to QI4c).

Supervision

Interviewers were supervised throughout the data collection process. Supervisory responsibilities included distributing new phone numbers and scheduled appointments, reviewing completed questionnaires for errors and omissions, maintaining a Master Log of completed interviews, and monitoring interviews.

Monitoring

The silent entry monitoring system utilized at MCSR enabled supervisors to listen to interviews and provide immediate feedback to interviewers regarding improvements in interviewing quality. This system allowed the monitor to hear both the interviewer and the respondent during the survey. Interviewers whose performance was not satisfactory were re-evaluated on subsequent shifts. During this project, all of the interviewers and 28 percent of the interviews were monitored.

Operations

Interviews were conducted by telephone from the phone bank located at MCSR. The interviewing was organized into evening and daytime shifts during weekdays and weekends.

Telephone numbers to be called were recorded on contact record forms, and were distributed to interviewers at the beginning of each shift. The disposition of each attempt to complete an interview was recorded on these contact records. Each telephone number in the sample continued to be called until it had been attempted at least six times without success or until data collection ended on December 14.

The back of each contact record contained two forms: (1) a refusal form for recording relevant information about those respondents refusing to participate in the interview, and (2) a callback form for scheduling future interview appointments. The refusal form included entries for the respondents' reasons for declining to participate in the study, the arguments used by the interviewer to encourage participation, and the point at which termination of the interview occurred. The appointment form required the interviewer to

specify the date and time of the scheduled appointment, the name of the targeted respondent (if selected), and whether the appointment was firm, probable, or uncertain.

For each call made, interviewers recorded the date, time, and disposition of the call as well as their interviewer ID number. Copies of the contact records and explanations for all possible disposition codes are included in Appendix E.

Open-ended responses were typed, verbatim, directly into the computer. In addition, interviewers were instructed to use a special "comment sheet" to record any incidents of repeating questions or categories, miscellaneous ad libs by respondents, and any problems they encountered during the interview. This information was also attached to the contact record.

Completed interviews were recorded directly onto computer diskettes and removed from the computers at the end of each day by the supervisors. The contact record for each completed survey was then assigned a unique identification number in the Master Log. The CATI identification number, telephone number, and other pertinent information also were recorded in the Master Log. All contact records were returned to the supervisor at the end of the shift.

Answering Machine Messages

The sample for this study included many households with answering machines. Interviewers were instructed to leave a message stating they were calling from the University of Minnesota, and they would be calling back; or the respondent could call MCSR to participate in the study. A copy of the answering machine message is included in Appendix E.

Verification

To verify that respondents were in fact interviewed, every twentieth respondent was selected from the master log and called back by a shift supervisor. Five percent of the respondents were contacted for verification and all confirmed that they had been interviewed.

Refusal Conversion

Nearly all of the initial refusals were recontacted by an interviewer. Nineteen percent of the completed interviews had initially been refusals, and were completed when they were subsequently recontacted.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DATA

Coding Open-Ended Questions

As many questions as possible were pre-coded. All open-ended coding was done by six experienced coders, who used an existing hierarchical code structure to categorize responses to the initial survey question about problems facing people in Minnesota today, and also assigned codes to the questions about the positive and negative effects that racial integration has on a neighborhood, the three words that immediately come to mind when you think of the University of Minnesota today, what programs or services the University of Minnesota Extension Service offers in your community, what programs or services you would like the University of Minnesota to have in your community, what types of cancer-related information you would like the University of Minnesota to provide on the Internet, and the main reasons for a woman's choice of a lumpectomy with radiation or a mastectomy for breast cancer surgery.

Data Cleaning

After the data were transferred from the Ci3 file to an SPSS file, a systematic examination was conducted to remove data entry errors. Data cleaning involved using a computer program to evaluate each case for variables with out-of-range values. In addition, the file was examined manually to identify cases with paradoxical or inappropriate responses.

EVALUATION OF THE SAMPLE

Completion Status

A total of 802 telephone interviews were completed for MSS'98 (see Table 1). An additional 512 individuals refused to participate, and 49 telephone numbers were still active when interviewing was terminated. The remainder of the sample was categorized as follows: 107 potential respondents were unreachable during six or more attempted contacts and 40 individuals were not able to complete the survey because of physical or language problems. In addition, 978 telephone numbers were eliminated: 389 because they were not home telephone numbers, 395 because they were not working numbers, and 194 because they were disconnected numbers identified by the Survey Sampling screening service. The overall response rate for the survey was 53% and the cooperation rate was 59%, based on formulas specified by the American Association for Public Opinion Research.

Historically, these are the lowest response rate and cooperation rate ever obtained on the Minnesota State Survey. The lowest response rate previously recorded for MSS was 57% for the 1997 survey, and the lowest cooperation rate previously recorded was 65% for both the 1996 and 1997 surveys. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

TABLE 1

FINAL OVERALL SAMPLE STATUS FOR MSS'98

Status	Number	Percent
Completed survey	802	32%
Refusal	512	21%
Active	49	2%
6 or more attempted contacts	107	4%
Physical/Language problem	40	2%
Eliminated:		
Not a home phone	389	16%
Not a working number	395	16%
SSI disconnected number	194	8%
TOTAL	2,488	101%

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE 1} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{(Total - Eliminated)}} = 53\%$$

$$\text{COOPERATION RATE 3} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{Potential Interviews*}} = 59\%$$

* Potential interviews are defined as all instances where contact was made with the selected person and are represented by the sum of the first three categories in Table 1.

Representativeness

The accuracy of MSS'98 can be evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of the survey respondents with 1990 data from the U.S. Census.

The geographic representation of the sample is compared to actual household distribution in the state of Minnesota (Tables 2 and 3). In addition to these geographic comparisons, gender and age comparisons based on the weighted data file are presented (Tables 4 and 5). The Census comparison for gender has been corrected for age, so that those percentages are based on the population 18 and over.

The percentage of households in each of the state development districts and regions was very close to the household distribution reported by the Census (Table 2 and Table 3, respectively).

TABLE 2

DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF MSS'98 AND CENSUS DATA
(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	MSS'98	1990 CENSUS
DISTRICT 1	2%	2%
DISTRICT 2	2%	1%
DISTRICT 3	6%	7%
DISTRICT 4	4%	4%
DISTRICT 5	2%	3%
DISTRICT 6E	2%	2%
DISTRICT 6W	1%	1%
DISTRICT 7E	3%	2%
DISTRICT 7W	7%	5%
DISTRICT 8	4%	3%
DISTRICT 9	5%	5%
DISTRICT 10	10%	9%
DISTRICT 11	53%	53%
TOTAL	101% (802)	97% (1,647,974)

Figure 1, on the following page, shows the Minnesota counties represented by each district.

FIGURE 1

MINNESOTA DEVELOPMENT REGIONS

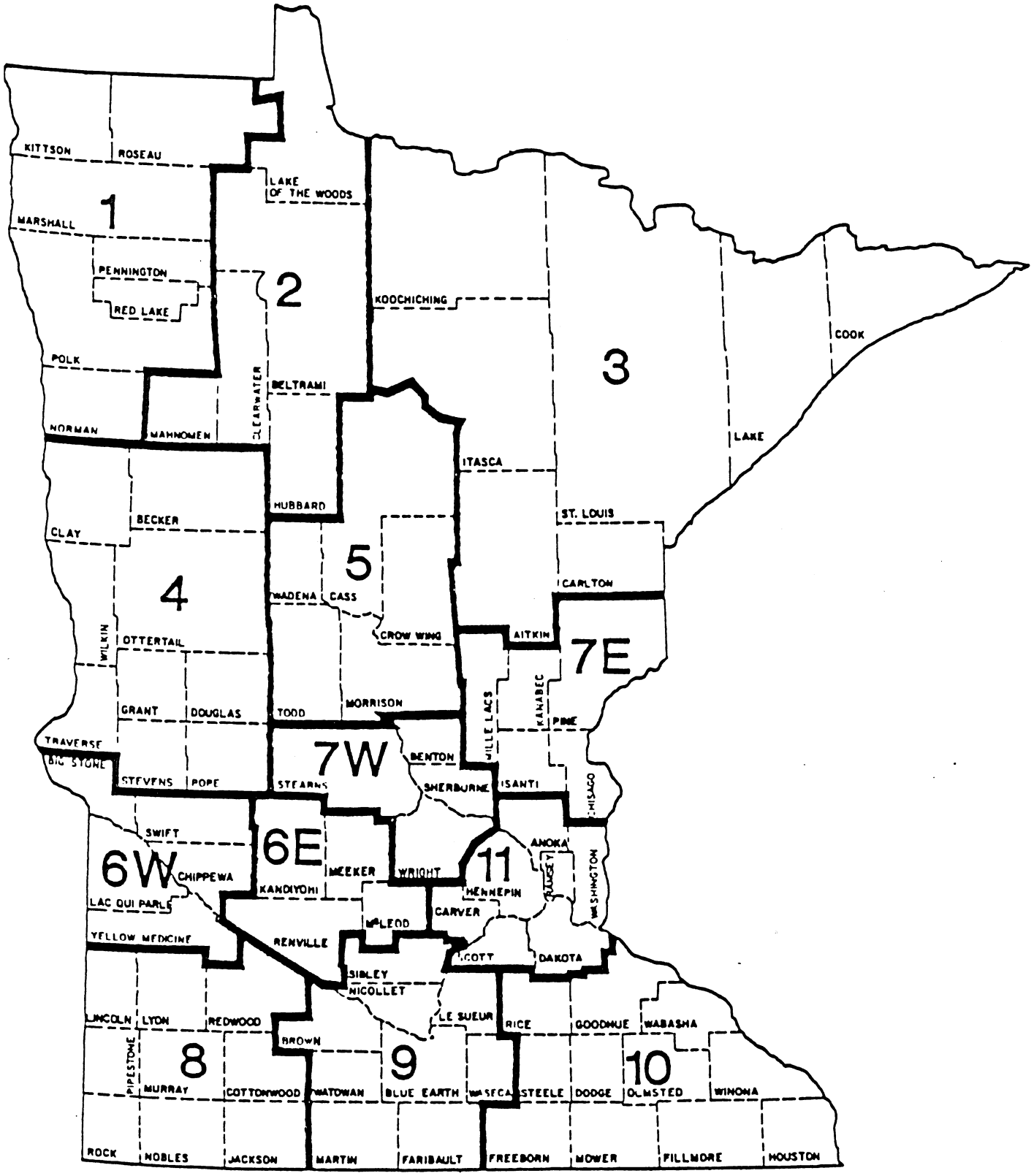

TABLE 3

REGION OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF MSS'98 AND CENSUS DATA

(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	MSS'98	1990 CENSUS
Northwest	3%	4%
Northeast	6%	7%
Central	21%	19%
Southwest	8%	8%
Southeast	10%	9%
Metro	53%	53%
TOTAL	101% (802)	100% (1,647,974)

Figure 2, below, shows the Minnesota counties represented by each region.

FIGURE 2

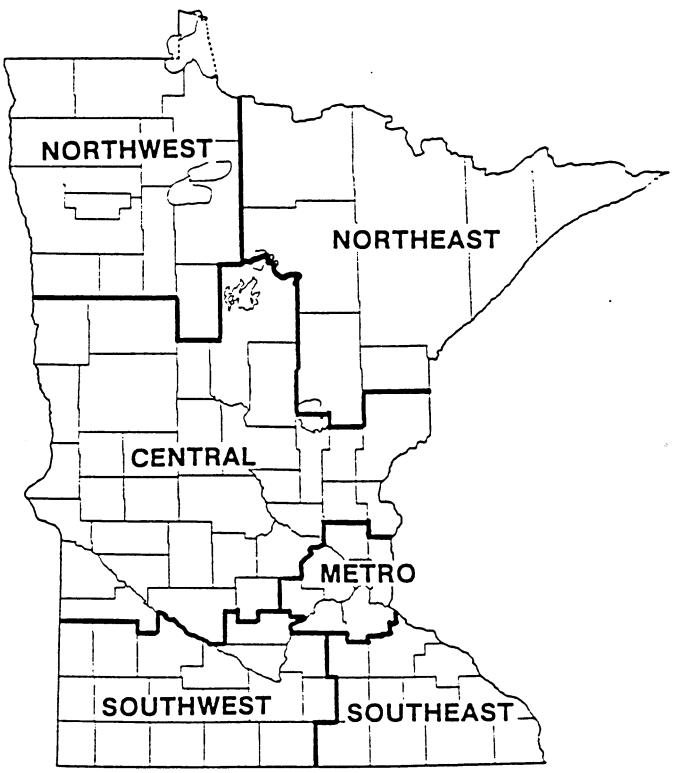

TABLE 4

GENDER COMPARISON OF MSS'98 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	MSS'98	1990 CENSUS
Male	48%	48%
Female	52%	52%
TOTAL	100% (802)	100% (3,208,316)

The distribution of respondents by gender, based on the weighted data file, was identical to the individual distributions reported by the Census (Table 4). However, the proportion of MSS'98 respondents in various age categories does differ from the Census percentages (Table 5). The survey respondents include fewer individuals than would be expected in the younger age groups and include more individuals than would be expected in the 35 to 54 year old groups.

Using these tables to evaluate the degree to which the MSS'98 sample matches the profile of individuals currently living in Minnesota shows that it is generally an adequate representation of Minnesota residents.

TABLE 5

AGE COMPARISON OF MSS'98 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	MSS'98	1990 CENSUS
18 - 24	10%	14%
25 - 34	19%	24%
35 - 44	26%	21%
45 - 54	19%	13%
55 - 64	11%	11%
65 +	15%	17%
TOTAL	100% (784)	100% (3,208,316)

Generalizability of Results

Since the individuals who participated in MSS'98 were randomly selected from the population of Minnesota, the survey results can be generalized to the entire state. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages.

The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals. Each percentage point in MSS'98 represents approximately 32,083 individuals, since there are an estimated 3,208,316 adults in Minnesota.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Minnesota State Survey is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points, when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a "significance level" of .05. This means that no more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall MSS'98 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Minnesota residents were interviewed.

The distribution of sample responses is represented by the proportion of people responding to any question with a particular answer. For a sample size of 800 and a 50/50 distribution of question responses, the sampling error is 3.5 percentage points. A more extreme distribution of question responses has a smaller error range. Suppose that 80% of the respondents answer "Yes" and 20% say "No." The sampling error in this case would be 2.8 percentage points (see Table 6 on the following page). That is, each percentage would have a range of plus or minus 2.8 percentage points.

The importance of sample size in estimating sampling error also needs to be mentioned since many of the organizations using the MSS'98 data will be interested in subgroups, and not always the total sample of 802 completed interviews. Essentially, the margin of sampling error is larger for responses of subgroups. For example, for a subgroup of 200 persons the sampling error may be as high as plus or minus 6.9 percentage points.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

TABLE 6

SAMPLING ERROR (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS) BY DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTION RESPONSES AND SAMPLE SIZE

Distribution of Question Responses (percent)	Size of Sample (N) 800	600	400	200	100
50/50	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9	9.8
60/40	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	9.6
70/30	3.2	3.7	4.5	6.4	9.0
80/20	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5	7.8
90/10	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.9

B29/MFS-98.REP

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe the MSS'98 sample according to its demographic characteristics. In addition to variables which are reported here as raw survey results, certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, such as household income and household work status. (It should be noted that while the category labels for household income are not mutually exclusive, actual practice is to record incomes in the higher category. For example, a respondent who reported a household income of exactly $10,000 would be recorded in the category "$10,000 to $15,000".) The definitions for the construction of these variables can be found in Appendix C. The first eight variables describe characteristics of the respondent, while the remaining variables are characteristics of the household.

AGEMD AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
18 - 24	1	81	10.1	10.4	10.4
25 - 34	2	147	18.3	18.7	29.1
35 - 44	3	203	25.3	25.9	54.9
45 - 54	4	151	18.8	19.3	74.2
55 - 64	5	86	10.8	11.0	85.2
65 and older	6	116	14.5	14.8	100.0
DK/RA	99	18	2.2	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 784 Missing cases 18

RACE RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
White	1	727	90.6	91.5	91.5
Black	2	20	2.5	2.5	94.1
Other	3	47	5.9	5.9	100.0
DK/RA	9	8	1.0	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 794 Missing cases 8

GENDER RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Male	1	381	47.5	47.5	47.5
Female	2	421	52.5	52.5	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

EDUC RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Less than HS	1	14	1.8	1.8	1.8
Some HS	2	43	5.4	5.4	7.2
HS graduate	3	192	24.0	24.2	31.4
Some tech school	4	23	2.9	2.9	34.3
Tech school grad	5	55	6.9	6.9	41.2
Some college	6	181	22.6	22.7	64.0
College graduate	7	207	25.8	26.0	89.9
Postgrad/prof degree	8	80	10.0	10.1	100.0
DK/RA	99	5	.6	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 797 Missing cases 5

MARSTAT MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Married	1	533	66.5	67.2	67.2
Single	2	161	20.1	20.4	87.5
Divorced	3	58	7.2	7.3	94.8
Separated	4	4	.5	.5	95.3
Widowed	5	37	4.6	4.7	100.0
DK/RA	9	9	1.1	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 793 Missing cases 9

WKSTATUS WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Worked full time	1	497	61.9	62.3	62.3
Worked part time	2	117	14.6	14.7	77.0
Unemployed	3	12	1.5	1.5	78.5
Student	4	13	1.6	1.6	80.1
Retired	5	116	14.5	14.6	94.7
Homemaker	6	42	5.2	5.3	100.0
DK/RA	9	5	.6	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 797 Missing cases 5

PARTYID POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Strong Dem	1	94	11.7	12.3	12.3
Weak Dem	2	114	14.3	15.0	27.3
Indep Dem	3	116	14.5	15.3	42.5
Indep Ind	4	123	15.3	16.1	58.6
Indep Rep	5	91	11.3	11.9	70.4
Weak Rep	6	123	15.3	16.1	86.5
Strong Rep	7	103	12.8	13.5	100.0
Apolitical	9	39	4.8	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 763 Missing cases 39

PARTY POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Democratic	1	324	40.5	42.5	42.5
Independent	2	123	15.3	16.1	58.6
Republican	3	316	39.4	41.4	100.0
Apolitical	9	39	4.8	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 763 Missing cases 39

HHCOMP HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Married, kids	1	269	33.5	34.1	34.1
Married, no kids	2	259	32.3	32.9	67.0
Single parent	3	72	9.0	9.1	76.1
Single, no kids	4	188	23.5	23.9	100.0
DK/RA	9	14	1.8	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 788 Missing cases 14

HHSIZE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
One person	1	82	10.2	10.2	10.2
Two people	2	277	34.6	34.7	44.9
3 or 4 people	3	303	37.8	37.9	82.8
5 or more people	4	138	17.2	17.2	100.0
DK/RA	9	2	.3	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 800 Missing cases 2

NADULTS NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	106	13.2	13.2	13.2
	2	503	62.7	62.7	75.9
	3	133	16.6	16.6	92.6
	4	35	4.4	4.4	97.0
	5	18	2.3	2.3	99.2
	12	6	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

NKIDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	453	56.5	57.0	57.0
	1	122	15.2	15.3	72.3
	2	129	16.1	16.3	88.5
	3	58	7.3	7.4	95.9
	4	24	3.0	3.0	98.9
	5	4	.5	.5	99.4
	6	3	.4	.4	99.8
	7	2	.2	.2	100.0
DK/RA	99	7	.9	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 795 Missing cases 7

INCOME HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Under $5,000	1	5	.6	.8	.8
$5 to 10,000	2	25	3.2	3.7	4.5
$10 to 15,000	3	28	3.5	4.1	8.5
$15 to 20,000	4	43	5.4	6.3	14.9
$20 to 25,000	5	26	3.2	3.8	18.7
$25 to 30,000	6	38	4.8	5.6	24.2
$30 to 35,000	7	37	4.6	5.4	29.6
$35 to 40,000	8	69	8.6	10.1	39.7
$40 to 50,000	9	92	11.4	13.4	53.1
$50 to 60,000	10	90	11.2	13.1	66.2
$60 to 70,000	11	62	7.7	9.0	75.2
$70 to 80,000	12	43	5.4	6.3	81.5
$80,000 or more	13	127	15.8	18.5	100.0
DK/RA	99	117	14.6	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 685 Missing cases 117

HHWKSTAT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Worked full time	1	585	73.0	77.5	77.5
Worked part time	2	47	5.9	6.2	83.7
Unemployed	3	7	.9	1.0	84.7
Student	4	8	1.0	1.0	85.7
Retired	5	101	12.6	13.4	99.0
Homemaker	6	7	.9	1.0	100.0
DK/RA	9	47	5.8	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 755 Missing cases 47

CITY CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Minneapolis	1	59	7.4	7.5	7.5
St Paul	2	38	4.8	4.8	12.3
Other	3	692	86.3	87.7	100.0
DK/RA	9	12	1.5	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 790 Missing cases 12

DDREGION DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT REGION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
District 1	1	13	1.6	1.6	1.6
District 2	2	13	1.7	1.7	3.3
District 3	3	44	5.5	5.5	8.8
District 4	4	35	4.3	4.3	13.1
District 5	5	21	2.6	2.6	15.7
District 6	6	21	2.6	2.6	18.4
District 7	7	7	.9	.9	19.3
District 8	8	25	3.1	3.1	22.4
District 9	9	64	8.0	8.0	30.4
District 10	10	27	3.4	3.4	33.7
District 11	11	33	4.1	4.1	37.8
District 12	12	70	8.8	8.8	46.6
District 13	13	428	53.4	53.4	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

GEOREGN GEOGRAPHIC REGION OF MINNESOTA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Northwest	1	26	3.3	3.3	3.3
Northeast	2	44	5.5	5.5	8.8
Central	3	173	21.6	21.6	30.4
Southwest	4	60	7.4	7.4	37.8
Southeast	5	70	8.8	8.8	46.6
Metro	6	428	53.4	53.4	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

METRO GREATER MN OR TWIN CITIES AREA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Greater Minnesota	1	374	46.6	46.6	46.6
Twin Cities area	2	428	53.4	53.4	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

WGHT CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	.51741935484	106	13.2	13.2	13.2
	1.0348387097	503	62.7	62.7	75.9
	1.5522580645	133	16.6	16.6	92.6
	2.0696774194	35	4.4	4.4	97.0
	2.5870967742	18	2.3	2.3	99.2
	6.2090322581	6	.8	.8	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

CHAPTER 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

The questionnaire and results (Chapter 4 of this report) for a survey data file serve three basic functions: (1) a record of the exact wording and order of the survey questions; (2) a report of the responses to those questions; and (3) documentation of the variable names, which are necessary to access the computer data file. The questionnaire and results section of this report is a copy of the questionnaire with the frequency distributions and percentages added to those questions which were pre-coded or closed-ended. Appendix A contains the responses to open-ended questions, while Appendix B shows the responses to continuous variables, such as year of birth. Appendix C provides the definitions for constructed variables which make many of these responses more useful, e.g. age group. The distributions for these constructed variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. Appendix D contains the frequency counts for administrative variables, such as interview length. Finally, Appendix E contains copies of the administrative forms used for this survey.

INTERPRETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Chapter 4 of this report contains a replica of the 1998 Minnesota State Survey questionnaire. Two pieces of information have been added to this replica: question labels, and the response frequencies and percentages for each question. The questionnaire and response frequencies and percentages will be of major interest to most readers. The question labels, or variable labels, are useful documentation for those who wish to use a computer and the SPSS software package for more detailed analysis.

The questionnaire is an exact replica. This is important in order to know how questions were phrased, in what order they were asked, and when it was proper to skip certain questions. Interviewers were instructed to read these questions verbatim and to avoid giving their interpretations or opinions in any way. Two types of markings which appear on the survey form were not indicated to respondents: instructions to the interviewers which are shown in parentheses, and section and survey labels which are shown in bold type.

Below each question is printed a list of permissible answers and a code number for each answer. The interviewer was instructed to enter into the CATI program the code number of the answer given by the respondent. A new CATI questionnaire was used for each interview and was assigned a unique code number to identify the answers of each respondent. The third question in the demographics section of the survey provides a good example of this coding scheme. If a respondent reported being a homeowner, "1" would be entered into the computer for that question.

The responses to open-ended questions were entered verbatim into the CATI computer program for each survey. These responses were later either: (1) classified into categories by specially trained coders who entered a category number into the CATI coding program for those questions or (2) transcribed verbatim. The responses which were classified into categories are summarized in Appendix A. The responses from open-ended questions that were transcribed verbatim were provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Questions with continuous distributions, where many discrete answers are possible, were shown with open spaces below the question. Interviewers simply typed numbers, such as zip code and year of birth, into the CATI computer program. The responses to those questions are presented in Appendix B.

Missing Value Nomenclature

For all types of questions, two to three types of "missing" response categories exist: DK or don't know, RA or refused to answer, and NA or not applicable. The first two categories are self-explanatory and are always options for respondents. Not applicable is an option when some respondents were not required to answer a particular question. The code associated with each missing value category is indicated for each question in the survey.

Response Frequencies

The responses summed for all 802 respondents are shown in the first two columns below each question. The first of these columns shows the number of people in each response category: these should sum to 802, with some rounding error. The second number is the percentage response, adjusted to exclude the missing response categories.

For most analytical purposes, people will want these adjusted percentages. They were computed and presented here to meet that need. These adjusted percentages are less appropriate when used as a public opinion poll, for showing public support for policies. For example, if 15 percent of the respondents did not answer a question, but 55 percent of those who did answer supported a particular position, it is inappropriate to argue that the issue has majority support. In this example, only 47 percent of all people would actually be supportive. For policy choices, it may be more appropriate to show the percentage distribution of all 802 respondents.

Analysts should beware of using these adjusted percentages. Where the number of people not responding is large, the adjusted percentages will misrepresent public sentiment. Contact MCSR if you have any doubt which percentages to use.

One final comment: the frequencies shown here are "weighted" by the number of adults in the household as explained below. This technique introduces some rounding errors, so that the sum of the frequencies for a given question may not equal exactly 802.

VARIABLES PRESENTED IN APPENDICES

Open-Ended Variables

The results from the open-ended questions (the most important problem facing people in Minnesota today, the positive and negative effects that racial integration has on a neighborhood, the three words that immediately come to mind when you think of the University of Minnesota today, what programs or services the University of Minnesota Extension Service offers in your community, what programs or services you would like the University of Minnesota to have in your community, what types of cancer-related information you would like the University of Minnesota to provide on the Internet, and the main reasons for a woman's choice of a lumpectomy with radiation or a mastectomy for breast cancer surgery) are presented in Appendix A. The results from any other open-ended questions on the survey were transcribed verbatim and provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Continuous Variables

The results from questions which have continuous response distributions, such as zip code and year of birth, are presented in Appendix B.

Constructed Variables

Appendix C contains the operational definitions of the constructed variables for the convenience of the data file user. The distribution of these variables is presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. These constructed variables are contained in the SPSS data file along with all of the original variables.

Administrative Variables

The results from survey administration items, such as date of completion and interviewer ID, are presented in Appendix D.

VERBATIM RESPONSES

MCSR maintains records of verbatim responses. For open-ended questions, this record is in the CATI data file. A separate listing of responses is also created and maintained for most question answers which fall outside a permissible list and are coded as "other". For example, a Socialist would fall outside the normal political list of Republican, Democrat, or Independent and would be coded as "other". These lists are available from the MCSR office upon request for most questions in the survey.

WEIGHTING OF DATA

The responses presented in the questionnaire and results section of this report and in the appendices have been weighted based upon the total number of adults living in the household.

The results for this omnibus survey are routinely weighted by the number of adults living in the household because telephone surveys tend to oversample people who live in single-individual households. Consequently, these individuals were downweighted by about 50% and all others upweighted accordingly to more accurately represent the distribution of adult members within households in the population of the state.

Weighted response distributions will differ slightly from unweighted distributions. The construction and activation of the weighting factor is described in Appendix C, under the variable "WGHT."

A. QUALITY OF LIFE

The first questions are about quality of life.

QA1GRP. In your opinion, what do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing people in Minnesota today? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE)

(IF "TAXES", PROBE: Is that income taxes, property taxes, or sales tax?)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-2,
FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PROBLEMS)

Freq	(%)		
137	(18)	01.	Taxes
77	(10)	02.	Education
32	(4)	03.	Environment
146	(19)	04.	Economy
51	(7)	05.	Health care
8	(1)	06.	Transportation
8	(1)	07.	Housing
1	(0)	08.	Food
21	(3)	09.	Government
1	(0)	10.	War
84	(11)	11.	Crime
2	(0)	12.	Energy
104	(14)	13.	Social issues
57	(8)	14.	Family
33	(4)	15.	Other
37		88.	DK
4		99.	RA

QA2. How satisfied are you with the amount and quality of services you get from state and local government . . . very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Freq	(%)		
132	(17)	1.	Very satisfied
507	(66)	2.	Somewhat satisfied
108	(14)	3.	Somewhat dissatisfied
28	(4)	4.	Very dissatisfied
19		8.	DK
9		9.	RA

QA3. Do you have a neighbor, friend, or relative close by who you can rely on for help?

728	(91)	1.	Yes
72	(9)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QA4. How safe do you feel in the community where you live . . . always safe, usually safe, often not safe, or never safe?

363	(45)	1.	Always safe
421	(53)	2.	Usually safe
12	(2)	3.	Often not safe
4	(0)	4.	Never safe
1		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QA5. In the past year, have you been discriminated against because of your race, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, or sexual orientation?

Freq	(%)			
132	(16)	1.	Yes	
666	(84)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 6)
4		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 6)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 6)

a. (IF YES) Which of these was the basis for that discrimination? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

(PROBE: Was the discrimination based on your race, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, or sexual orientation?)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QA5a-1.	Race	37 (29)	88 (71)	6	1	670	Freq (%)
QA5a-2.	National origin	5 (4)	120 (96)	6	1	670	
QA5a-3.	Religion	12 (10)	113 (90)	6	1	670	
QA5a-4.	Sex	46 (37)	79 (63)	6	1	670	
QA5a-5.	Age	27 (22)	98 (78)	6	1	670	
QA5a-6.	Disability	10 (8)	115 (92)	6	1	670	
QA5a-7.	Sexual orientation	7 (5)	118 (95)	6	1	670	

QA6. Are there any children under 12 years old in your household?

Freq	(%)			
240	(30)	1.	Yes	
561	(70)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 7)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 7)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 7)

QA6a. (IF YES) How satisfied are you with the QUALITY of care they receive when you are not with them . . . very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

135	(59)	1.	Very satisfied
86	(38)	2.	Satisfied
4	(2)	3.	Dissatisfied
3	(1)	4.	Very dissatisfied
9		8.	DK
3		9.	RA
562		.	NA

QA6b. (IF YES) Are any of these children under six years old?

139	(58)	1.	Yes
100	(42)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
562		.	NA

QA7. Do you live in a town or not?

Freq	(%)			
575	(72)	1.	Yes	
224	(28)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
3		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QA8. How would you describe the neighborhood where you live . . . is it nearly all White, mostly White, about half White and half People of Color, mostly People of Color, or nearly all People of Color?

(INTERVIEWERS: USE INFORMATION IN PARENTHESES TO CLARIFY, IF NEEDED)

273	(48)	1.	Nearly all White (90% or more White)
224	(39)	2.	Mostly White (about 60% to 90% White)
64	(11)	3.	About half White and half People of Color
3	(0)	4.	Mostly People of Color (about 60% to 90% People of Color)
8	(1)	5.	Nearly all People of Color (90% or more People of Color)
4		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
227		.	NA

QA9. In your opinion, is your neighborhood racially integrated?

236	(43)	1.	Yes
315	(57)	2.	No
22		8.	DK
3		9.	RA
227		.	NA

QA10. In your opinion, does racial integration have mostly positive effects on a neighborhood or mostly negative effects?

Freq	(%)			
309	(62)	1.	Mostly positive effects	
105	(21)	2.	Mostly negative effects	
84	(17)	3.	Neither (VOLUNTEERED)	
65			(IF NEITHER, GO TO NEXT SECTION)	
12		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
227		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
		.	NA	

QA10a. (IF MOSTLY POSITIVE EFFECTS) Why do you think it has mostly positive effects?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-4 TO A-5)

QA10b. (IF MOSTLY NEGATIVE EFFECTS) Why do you think it has mostly negative effects?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-6 TO A-7)

C. ENVIRONMENT

Now I have some questions about the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

QC1. Do you have an idea what the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency does?

Freq	(%)		
512	(64)	1.	Yes
244	(31)	2.	No
41	(5)	3.	Maybe (VOLUNTEERED)
5		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QC2. Overall, how do you think the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency does at protecting the environment . . . excellent, good, fair, or poor?

58	(8)	1.	Excellent
395	(55)	2.	Good
228	(32)	3.	Fair
43	(6)	4.	Poor
75		8.	DK
3		9.	RA

D. VOLUNTEERISM

Now we have a description of volunteer work, or working in some way to help others for no monetary pay. This would include the person who regularly helps an elderly neighbor as well as the person who volunteers at a nursing home. The work need not be done with an organization. Volunteer work would not include membership in a volunteer group if no work is actually done. Volunteer work, according to this definition, would include a broad range of activities -- for example, volunteering at a local hospital, room mother at a school, scout troop leader, usher at a church, collecting money for a charity, and so forth.

QD1. In the past six months have you volunteered your time to help at a school, for a nonprofit or government program, at your church or temple, in your neighborhood, or for a community group?

538	(67)	1.	Yes
262	(33)	2.	No
3		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

G. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

People differ in how much they choose to be involved in politics and government. I'd like to know how much YOU choose to be involved.

1. In the past TWO years, have you personally (READ LIST)?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
QG1a.	Attended a political party meeting, convention, or caucus	107 (13)	695 (87)	0	0	Freq (%)
QG1b.	Volunteered in a political campaign	71 (9)	729 (91)	1	1	
QG1c.	Given money to a candidate, political party, or political fund	220 (28)	581 (72)	0	1	
QG1d.	Communicated an idea or opinion to an elected official or a group of elected officials	360 (45)	439 (55)	2	2	
QG1e.	Publicly expressed your ideas about an issue in a letter to the editor or at a public meeting	157 (20)	643 (80)	1	2	
QG1f.	Publicly expressed your ideas about an issue on a radio or TV talk show or on an Internet discussion	80 (10)	720 (90)	1	2	
QG1g.	Belonged to an organization BECAUSE of its efforts to influence legislation or government decisions	169 (21)	628 (79)	3	2	
QG1h.	Served on a government board, council, commission, or committee	64 (8)	736 (92)	1	2	

H. TECHNOLOGY

Now I have a few questions about technology.

QH1. Do you have access to information on the Internet at work, at home, or somewhere else?

Freq	(%)		
150	(19)	01.	Yes, at work
133	(17)	02.	Yes, at home
175	(22)	03.	Yes, both at work and at home
21	(3)	04.	Yes, at the library
25	(3)	05.	Yes, at a friend's or other family member
18	(2)	06.	Yes, at school
19	(2)	07.	Yes, other (SPECIFY) _____
260	(32)	08.	No access to Internet
1		88.	DK
1		99.	RA

QH1a. (IF YES AT HOME - OR - BOTH AT WORK AND AT HOME) Is your home access through a local telephone number or is it a long distance call?

271	(94)	1.	Local
17	(6)	2.	Long distance
21		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
494		.	NA

QH2. Have you ever heard or read anything about the "Year 2000 Problem", also known as "Y2K" or the "Millennium Bug"?

Freq	(%)			
688	(86)	1.	Yes	
110	(14)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 3)
5		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 3)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 3)

QH2a. (IF YES) Can you briefly describe this problem? (DO NOT READ LIST)

345	(53)	01.	Computers won't recognize dates past 12/31/1999	(GO TO 4)
41	(6)	02.	Microprocessors or embedded systems (micro-chips) won't be able to recognize dates past 12/31/1999	(GO TO 4)
127	(19)	03.	Comes from using two digit year dates ("98" instead of "1998")	(GO TO 4)
104	(16)	04.	Computer problem, but don't know the details	
3	(0)	05.	Software problem, but don't know the details	
2	(0)	06.	Primarily a government problem	
6	(1)	07.	Primarily a business problem	
27	(4)	08.	Other (SPECIFY)_____	
29		88.	DK	
4		99.	RA	
114		.	NA	

3. The "Year 2000 Problem" may be encountered by many computer and automated systems in the year 2000. Many of these systems were originally designed using two digit year dates, so that the year "1998" is referred to as "98". As a result, they may not correctly identify dates or manage data after December 31, 1999.

4. Do you believe the "Year 2000 Problem" will affect you in any way in your home, your work, or your community?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
QH4a.	Your home	308 (42)	427 (58)	67	0	Freq (%)
QH4b.	Your work/your job	330 (45)	406 (55)	67	0	
QH4c.	Your community	286 (39)	450 (61)	67	0	

5. Have you personally done anything to address the "Year 2000 Problem" in your home, your work, or your community?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
QH5a.	Your home	80 (10)	717 (90)	4	2	Freq (%)
QH5b.	Your work/your job	140 (18)	657 (82)	4	2	
QH5c.	Your community	22 (3)	775 (97)	4	2	

QH6. What, if any, problems do you expect on January 1, 2000 as a result of the "Year 2000 Problem" . . . do you expect no noticeable problems, a few minor problems but nothing that will affect you, a moderate number of problems some of which will affect you, or major problems?

Freq	(%)		
98	(13)	1.	No noticeable problems
320	(42)	2.	A few minor problems
266	(35)	3.	A moderate number of problems
70	(9)	4.	Major problems
47		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

I. EMPLOYMENT

The next questions are about employment.

QI1. In your opinion, does the UNEMPLOYMENT rate give an accurate measure of the economic well-being of Minnesota workers . . . would you say definitely, probably, probably not, or definitely not?

Freq	(%)		
97	(13)	1.	Definitely
394	(51)	2.	Probably
196	(25)	3.	Probably not
86	(11)	4.	Definitely not
27		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QI2. The current minimum wage is $5.15. Do you believe it is too high, about right, or too low?

26	(3)	1.	Too high
253	(33)	2.	About right
493	(64)	3.	Too low
21		8.	DK
8		9.	RA

QI3. Right now, the law does not allow for the minimum wage to go up as inflation increases. Should the law stay as it is now, or should the law be changed so that the minimum wage is required to go up as inflation increases?

151	(20)	1.	Law should stay as it is now
611	(80)	2.	Law should be changed
28		8.	DK
12		9.	RA

4. Sometimes a person's wages do not provide enough money to meet their basic needs. In order to be sure that the basic needs of low-income working people will be met, (READ LIST)?

			YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
___	QI4a.	Should the time limits on public assistance be EXTENDED if people are working	512 (71)	214 (29)	64	12	Freq (%)
___	QI4b.	Should the state provide supports to low- income working people, such as medical assistance and child care	645 (86)	110 (14)	36	12	
___	QI4c.	Should employers be required to pay higher wages	403 (55)	332 (45)	51	16	

RANDOM START I4: ____

QI5. If it was possible for you to get the job you wanted at your current pay rate and live anywhere in Minnesota, what region would you PREFER to live in . . . northwest, northeast, central, southwest, southeast, or the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area?

Freq	(%)		
73	(9)	01.	Northwest
115	(14)	02.	Northeast
138	(17)	03.	Central
52	(6)	04.	Southwest
79	(10)	05.	Southeast
296	(37)	06.	Twin Cities metro area
4	(0)	07.	Not working/don't want job (VOLUNTEERED)
17	(2)	08.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
13	(2)	09.	North Central (VOLUNTEERED)
11	(1)	10.	South Central (VOLUNTEERED)
6		88.	DK
0		99.	RA

J. EDUCATION

The next questions are about education.

QJ1. In the past, Minnesota law has required kindergarten through twelfth grade to begin school AFTER Labor Day. Should this policy be continued?

Freq	(%)		
586	(79)	1.	Yes
159	(21)	2.	No
47		8.	DK
10		9.	RA

QJ2. Compared to ten years ago, is getting a college education more important today, about the same, or less important today?

577	(73)	1.	More important today
167	(21)	2.	About the same
51	(6)	3.	Less important today
6		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QJ3. Which statement comes closest to your own view: "Minnesota needs more college-educated workers to maintain its economic competitiveness"; or "Minnesota already has too many college graduates competing for jobs"?

505	(73)	1.	MN needs more college-educated workers
185	(27)	2.	MN already has too many college grads
86		8.	DK
26		9.	RA

QJ4. Suppose the 1999 Minnesota legislature has more money for higher education. Do you think it would be better to give that money to colleges and universities or to give that money directly to qualified students in the form of scholarships and grants to use at the public or private college of their choice?

131	(17)	1.	Give the money to colleges/universities
608	(78)	2.	Give the money directly to students
16	(2)	3.	Both (VOLUNTEERED)
24	(3)	4.	Neither (VOLUNTEERED)
18		8.	DK
4		9.	RA

K. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

QK1. What are three words that immediately come to mind when you think of the University of Minnesota today?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-7 TO A-11)

Next, I have some general questions about the entire University of Minnesota system.

QK2. In judging the University of Minnesota as an educational institution, do you have a very favorable, favorable, unfavorable, or very unfavorable impression of the University?

Freq	(%)		
153	(20)	1.	Very favorable
551	(74)	2.	Favorable
39	(5)	3.	Unfavorable
4	(1)	4.	Very unfavorable
42		8.	DK
13		9.	RA

QK3. OVERALL, how satisfied are you with the University of Minnesota . . . very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied, or are you neither satisfied nor dissatisfied?

176	(23)	1.	Very satisfied
274	(36)	2.	Somewhat satisfied
37	(5)	3.	Somewhat dissatisfied
7	(1)	4.	Very dissatisfied
269	(35)	5.	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
24		8.	DK
15		9.	RA

QK4. Do you know the name of the current President of the University of Minnesota?

160	(20)	1.	Yes, Yudof
627	(79)	2.	No
10	(1)	3.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
4		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QK5. The University of Minnesota EXTENSION Service has local offices in every county of the state. Extension offers many programs, including agricultural, gardening, family education, and 4-H. Before now, have you heard of the University of Minnesota Extension Service?

Freq	(%)			
611	(77)	1.	Yes	
185	(23)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 8)
5		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 8)
2		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 8)

QK5a. (IF YES) What programs or events does the University of Minnesota Extension Service offer in your community? (DO NOT PROBE DK RESPONSES)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-12 TO A-14)

QK6. During the past year, have you contacted any of the offices of the University of Minnesota Extension Service?

113	(19)	1.	Yes	
497	(81)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 7)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 7)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 7)
191		.	NA	

QK6a. (IF YES) How satisfied were you with the information you received from Extension . . . very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

79	(70)	1.	Very satisfied
29	(26)	2.	Somewhat satisfied
2	(2)	3.	Somewhat dissatisfied
3	(3)	4.	Very dissatisfied
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
689		.	NA

QK7. During the past year, did you participate in any program or event that was sponsored by the University of Minnesota Extension Service?

Freq	(%)			
63	(10)	1.	Yes	
543	(90)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 8)
5		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 8)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 8)
191		.	NA	

QK7a. (IF YES) How satisfied were you with that program or event . . . very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

46	(73)	1.	Very satisfied
17	(27)	2.	Somewhat satisfied
0	(-)	3.	Somewhat dissatisfied
0	(-)	4.	Very dissatisfied
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
739		.	NA

QK8. Do you have ideas about programs or services you would LIKE the University of Minnesota to have in your community?

106	(13)	1.	Yes	
680	(87)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
13		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
3		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QK8a. (IF YES) What programs or services would you like to have?

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-15 TO A-17)

L. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA CANCER CENTER

The next few questions are about health-related issues.

1. If you were looking for information about cancer, where would you go, other than your physician? (DO NOT READ LIST; CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
QL1a.	Television	5 (1)	753 (99)	41	3	Freq (%)
QL1b.	Radio	2 (0)	756 (100)	41	3	
QL1c.	Newspapers	8 (1)	750 (99)	41	3	
QL1d.	Library	250 (33)	509 (67)	41	3	
QL1e.	Internet	305 (40)	453 (60)	41	3	
QL1f.	Friends or family	64 (8)	695 (92)	41	3	
QL1g.	Cancer organizations	144 (19)	614 (81)	41	3	
QL1h.	Magazines or books	66 (9)	693 (91)	41	3	
QL1i.	A hospital or clinic	170 (22)	589 (78)	41	3	
QL1j.	University of Minnesota	69 (9)	689 (91)	41	3	
QL1k.	Mayo Clinic	39 (5)	720 (95)	41	3	
QL1L.	Other (SPECIFY)	93 (12)	666 (88)	41	3	

_____

(IF QH1 = 8 NO ACCESS TO INTERNET, OR 88 DK, OR 99 RA, GO TO 3)

QL2. (IF PERSON HAS INTERNET ACCESS) What types of cancer-related information would you like to have the University of Minnesota provide on the Internet? (DO NOT PROBE DK RESPONSES)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-18 TO A-22)

QL3. Were you aware that the University of Minnesota has a cancer program?

Freq	(%)			
440	(55)	1.	Yes	
361	(45)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 5)
1		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 5)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 5)

QL3a. (IF YES) Do you believe that the University of Minnesota has one of the country's leading cancer programs, is about the same as most other cancer programs, or lags behind most other cancer programs in the country?

190	(58)	1.	One of the country's leading programs
131	(40)	2.	About the same as most other programs
9	(3)	3.	Lags behind most other programs
107		8.	DK
3		9.	RA
362		.	NA

QL4. Have you ever heard or read anything specifically about the University of Minnesota Cancer Center?

167	(38)	1.	Yes	
269	(62)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 5)
5		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 5)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 5)
362		.	NA	

QL4a. (IF YES) How familiar are you with the University of Minnesota Cancer Center . . . very familiar, somewhat familiar, or not very familiar?

Freq	(%)		
17	(10)	1.	Very familiar
61	(37)	2.	Somewhat familiar
89	(53)	3.	Not very familiar
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
635		.	NA

b. (IF YES) Where did you get your information about the University's Cancer Center? (DO NOT READ LIST; CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QL4b-1.	Television	29 (18)	130 (82)	7	0	635	Freq (%)
QL4b-2.	Radio	9 (6)	151 (94)	7	0	635	
QL4b-3.	Newspapers	50 (31)	110 (69)	7	0	635	
QL4b-4.	Library	0 (-)	160 (100)	7	0	635	
QL4b-5.	Internet	1 (1)	159 (99)	7	0	635	
QL4b-6.	Friends or family	57 (36)	103 (64)	7	0	635	
QL4b-7.	Cancer organizations	4 (3)	156 (97)	7	0	635	
QL4b-8.	Magazines or books	12 (8)	147 (92)	7	0	635	
QL4b-9.	I was (someone in family was) a patient there	23 (15)	137 (85)	7	0	635	
QL4b-10.	Other (SPECIFY)	28 (18)	131 (82)	7	0	635	

5. What aspect of the University of Minnesota Cancer Center do you consider most important . . . cancer research, education about cancer, or medical care for yourself or a family member with cancer? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
QL5a.	Cancer research	581 (75)	197 (25)	21	4	Freq (%)
QL5b.	Education about cancer	173 (22)	605 (78)	21	4	
QL5c.	Medical care for self/ family member	273 (35)	504 (65)	21	4	
QL5d.	Other (SPECIFY) _____	9 (1)	769 (99)	21	4	

6. Under what circumstances would you see a physician who works with the University of Minnesota Cancer Center . . . would you do it immediately upon diagnosis, to get a second opinion before starting treatment, if your current treatment was not effective, or in some other situation, or would you NOT see a physician there? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	
QL6a.	Immediately upon diagnosis	115 (15)	654 (85)	31	3	Freq (%)
QL6b.	To get a second opinion before starting treatment	449 (59)	319 (41)	31	3	
QL6c.	If current treatment was not effective	53 (7)	715 (93)	31	3	
QL6d.	In some other situation (SPECIFY) _____	27 (4)	741 (96)	31	3	
QL6e.	Would NOT see a physician there	115 (15)	653 (85)	31	3	
QL6f.	If referred there (VOLUNTEERED)	41 (5)	727 (95)	31	3	

M. BREAST CANCER

(ASK ONLY IF UNSURE)

QM1. Are you male or female?

Freq	(%)			
381	(48)	1.	Male	
		(IF MALE, GO TO NEXT SECTION)		
421	(52)	2.	Female	
0		9.	RA	

Next, I'd like to ask you a few questions about screening and treatment for breast cancer.

QM2. Have you ever had a mammogram?

(EXPLAIN IF NEEDED: a mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer)

262	(62)	1.	Yes	
158	(38)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 3)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 3)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 3)
381		.	NA	

QM2a. (IF YES) What year was your most recent mammogram?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2)

QM3. Have you ever been diagnosed with breast cancer?

10	(2)	1.	Yes	(IF YES, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
410	(98)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
381		.	NA	

QM4. (IF NO) Have you ever heard of a mastectomy as a way to treat breast cancer? (EXPLAIN IF NEEDED: a mastectomy is where the surgeon treats the cancer by removing the entire breast)

Freq	(%)		
380	(93)	1.	Yes
30	(7)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
392		.	NA

QM5. (IF NO) Have you ever heard of a lumpectomy followed by radiation as a way to treat breast cancer?
(EXPLAIN IF NEEDED: a lumpectomy is where the surgeon treats the cancer by removing only the part of the breast that has the cancer. After a lumpectomy, about five weeks of radiation treatments are given to the remaining breast. This is also known as partial mastectomy, breast-conserving or breast-sparing surgery, or tumor/lump removal.)

360	(88)	1.	Yes
49	(12)	2.	No
1		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
392		.	NA

QM6. (IF NO) How many of your friends and relatives have had breast cancer?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2)

QM6a. (IF ONE OR MORE) Of the women you know with breast cancer, how many have had a mastectomy?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-3)

(IF Q4 AND Q5 ARE YES, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, GO TO 9)

QM7. (IF Q4 AND Q5 ARE YES) In your opinion, which type of surgery for breast cancer offers the BEST chance for a cure . . . a lumpectomy with radiation, or a mastectomy, or are the two surgeries about the same?

56	(21)	1.	A lumpectomy with radiation
81	(30)	2.	A mastectomy
133	(49)	3.	Two surgeries are about the same
72		8.	DK
5		9.	RA
454		.	NA

QM8. (IF Q4 AND Q5 ARE YES) Now I am going to ask you to think about what you would do if you were ever to find out that you had breast cancer. Suppose your doctor has told you that the rate for cures is about the same whether you choose to have a lumpectomy with radiation OR a mastectomy. If you ever had to make that decision, and we hope you never do, which type of surgery would you prefer to have . . . a lumpectomy with radiation or a mastectomy?

Freq	(%)		
202	(63)	1.	A lumpectomy with radiation
102	(32)	2.	A mastectomy
18	(6)	3.	Other (SPECIFY) _____ (IF OTHER, GO TO 9)
24		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO 9)
2		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO 9)
454		.	NA

QM8a. (IF LUMPECTOMY WITH RADIATION) What are the main reasons for your choice of a lumpectomy? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE; PROBE FOR THREE ANSWERS)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-23 TO A-24)

QM8b. (IF MASTECTOMY) What are the main reasons for your choice of a mastectomy? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE; PROBE FOR THREE ANSWERS)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGES A-24 TO A-25)

QM9. Would you seek a second opinion for the treatment of breast cancer if you were ever told that you had breast cancer?

369	(92)	1.	Yes
32	(8)	2.	No
9		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
392		.	NA

N. DEMOGRAPHICS

Before ending this interview I have a few remaining background questions.

QN1. What county do you live in?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-3,
FOR A COMPLETE COUNTY LIST)

Freq	(%)		
53	(7)	02.	Anoka
60	(8)	19.	Dakota
179	(22)	27.	Hennepin
77	(10)	62.	Ramsey
24	(3)	69.	St. Louis
21	(3)	73.	Stearns
30	(4)	82.	Washington
23	(3)	86.	Wright

QN2. What is your zip code?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-5)

QN3. Do you own or rent your residence?

635	(80)	1.	Own
152	(19)	2.	Rent
9	(1)	3.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
6		9.	RA

QN4. What kind of housing unit do you live in? (DO NOT READ LIST; CODE 4-PLEX OR TRI-PLEX AS APARTMENT)

640	(80)	1.	Single family detached
38	(5)	2.	Townhouse
25	(3)	3.	Duplex or 2-unit building
66	(8)	4.	Apartment building
20	(2)	5.	Mobile home
9	(1)	6.	Condominium
3	(0)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QN5. Are you married, single, divorced, separated, or widowed?

Freq	(%)		
533	(67)	1.	Married
161	(20)	2.	Single
58	(7)	3.	Divorced
4	(0)	4.	Separated
37	(5)	5.	Widowed
2		8.	DK
7		9.	RA

QN6. What year were you born?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-11)

QN7. What is the highest level of school you have completed? (DO NOT READ LIST. CLARIFY "HIGH SCHOOL" OR "COLLEGE")

14	(2)	01.	Less than high school
43	(5)	02.	Some high school
192	(24)	03.	High school graduate
23	(3)	04.	Some technical school
55	(7)	05.	Technical school graduate
181	(23)	06.	Some college
207	(26)	07.	College graduate (Bachelor's degree, BA, BS)
80	(10)	08.	Post graduate or professional degree (Master's, Doctorate, MS, MA, 0hD, Law degree, Medical degree)
0	(-)	09.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
3		88.	DK
3		99.	RA

QN8. What race do you consider yourself?
(DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NEEDED)

727	(92)	1.	White/Caucasian
3	(0)	2.	Mexican/Hispanic
20	(2)	3.	Black/African American
9	(1)	4.	American Indian
11	(1)	5.	Asian/Oriental
8	(1)	6.	Mixed, no dominant racial identification
17	(2)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
1		8.	DK
7		9.	RA

QN9. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?

Freq	(%)		
230	(30)	1.	Republican
213	(27)	2.	Democrat
289	(37)	3.	Independent
44	(6)	4.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
12		8.	DK
14		9.	RA

QN9a. (IF REPUBLICAN) Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

103	(46)	1.	Strong
123	(54)	2.	Not very strong
5		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
572		.	NA

QN9b. (IF DEMOCRAT) Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

94	(45)	1.	Strong
114	(55)	2.	Not very strong
4		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
589		.	NA

QN9c. (IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER, DK, OR RA) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or to the Democratic party?

91	(28)	1.	Republican
116	(35)	2.	Democratic
123	(37)	3.	Neither (VOLUNTEERED)
18		8.	DK
11		9.	RA
443		.	NA

QN10. Did you have a paying job last week?

Freq	(%)		
614	(77)	1.	Yes
186	(23)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QN10a. (IF YES) Were you working full-time or part-time?

497	(81)	1.	Full time
117	(19)	2.	Part time
1		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
188		.	NA

10b. (IF NO, DK, OR RA) Do you consider yourself retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QN10b-1.	Retired	117 (64)	66 (36)	1	4	614	Freq (%)
QN10b-2.	Unemployed	12 (6)	171 (94)	1	4	614	
QN10b-3.	A student	15 (8)	168 (92)	1	4	614	
QN10b-4.	A homemaker	54 (29)	129 (71)	1	4	614	

QN11. How many people are living in your household now INCLUDING yourself?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-14)

QN11a. (IF MORE THAN ONE) How many of these are under 18?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-14)

QN12. Now I'd like to know the employment status of the person in your household who contributed most to the household income in 1997. Is this person you or someone else in your household?

Freq	(%)			
368	(54)	1.	Respondent	(IF RESPONDENT, GO TO 13)
308	(45)	2.	Someone else	
3	(0)	3.	Someone no longer in household	(IF NOT IN HOUSEHOLD, GO TO 13)
20		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 13)
20		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 13)
82		.	NA	

QN12a. (IF SOMEONE ELSE) Did this person have a paying job last week?

260	(84)	1.	Yes
48	(16)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
494		.	NA

QN12a-1. (IF YES) Were they working full-time or part-time?

245	(94)	1.	Full time
15	(6)	2.	Part time
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
542		.	NA

12a-2. (IF NO, DK, OR RA) Are they retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .	
QN12a-2a.	Retired	38 (82)	8 (18)	1	1	753	Freq (%)
QN12a-2b.	Unemployed	2 (4)	44 (96)	1	1	753	
QN12a-2c.	A student	6 (13)	40 (87)	1	1	753	
QN12a-2d.	A homemaker	0 (-)	47 (100)	1	1	753	

QN13. Was your total household income in 1997 above or below $35,000?

Freq	(%)		
516	(71)	1.	Above
213	(29)	2.	Below
19		8.	DK (IF DK, GO TO END)
54		9.	RA (IF RA, GO TO END)

QN13a. (IF ABOVE) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in 1997, please stop me.

69	(14)	1.	35 to 40,000
92	(19)	2.	40 to 50,000
90	(19)	3.	50 to 60,000
62	(13)	4.	60 to 70,000
43	(9)	5.	70 to 80,000
127	(26)	6.	80,000 or more
11		8.	DK
23		9.	RA
286		.	NA

QN13b. (IF BELOW) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in 1997, please stop me.

5	(3)	1.	Under 5,000
25	(12)	2.	5 to 10,000
28	(14)	3.	10 to 15,000
43	(21)	4.	15 to 20,000
26	(13)	5.	20 to 25,000
38	(19)	6.	25 to 30,000
37	(18)	7.	30 to 35,000
6		8.	DK
4		9.	RA
589		.	NA

QN14. This income figure you just gave me includes the income of everyone who was living in your household in 1997. Is that correct?

703	(100)	1.	Yes
0	(-)	2.	No (IF NO, REPEAT QUESTION 13)
9		8.	DK
17		9.	RA
73		.	NA

QN15. How many persons in the household contributed earnings or income that was part of the total household income you gave me for 1997?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-15)

END. Thank you for answering all these questions. I really appreciate your time.

(IF A RESPONDENT ASKS FOR SURVEY RESULTS,
HAVE THEM CONTACT ROSSANA ARMSON AT 612-627-4282
DURING BUSINESS HOURS, 9 AM TO 5 PM.)

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:

APPENDIX A

OPEN-ENDED VARIABLES

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT MN PROBLEM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
TAXES	10000	43	5.4	5.7	5.7
Income	10100	60	7.5	7.9	13.6
Sales	10200	3	.4	.4	14.0
Property	10300	31	3.8	4.0	18.0
EDUCATION	20000	26	3.3	3.5	21.5
Quality of education	20100	34	4.2	4.4	25.9
Financing education	20200	10	1.3	1.4	27.2
Higher education	20300	6	.8	.8	28.1
ENVIRONMENT	30000	9	1.2	1.2	29.3
Pollution	30100	5	.6	.7	30.0
Water quality	30102	4	.5	.5	30.5
Air pollution	30103	5	.6	.7	31.2
Weather	30600	8	1.0	1.0	32.2
ECONOMY	40000	34	4.3	4.5	36.7
Unemployment/jobs	40100	11	1.4	1.4	38.1
Quality of jobs	40103	9	1.2	1.2	39.3
Wages	40104	45	5.6	5.9	45.2
Job skills/training	40105	2	.2	.2	45.4
Quantity of jobs	40106	10	1.2	1.3	46.7
Inflation/recession	40200	9	1.2	1.2	48.0
Savings/investments	40300	8	1.0	1.0	49.0
Business climate	40400	1	.1	.1	49.1
Keeping business	40402	1	.1	.1	49.3
Corporate taxes	40403	4	.5	.5	49.7
Small town business	40404	1	.1	.1	49.9
Farm situation	40500	5	.6	.6	50.5
Crop prices	40502	5	.6	.6	51.1
Loss of farms	40504	2	.2	.2	51.3
Gambling-economic	40600	1	.1	.1	51.4
HEALTH CARE	50000	6	.8	.8	52.2
Cost of health care	50100	17	2.1	2.2	54.4
Qual of health care	50200	3	.3	.3	54.8
Avail of health care	50300	11	1.4	1.5	56.2
Health care-elderly	50400	10	1.2	1.3	57.5
Disease-general	50600	1	.1	.1	57.6
AIDS	50701	1	.1	.1	57.7
Medicare/Medicaid	50900	3	.4	.4	58.2
TRANSPORTATION	60000	1	.1	.1	58.3
Traffic	60100	7	.8	.9	59.2
HOUSING	70000	1	.1	.1	59.3
Housing-cost	70100	6	.7	.7	60.1
Housing-availability	70200	2	.2	.2	60.3
Shortage of food	80200	1	.1	.1	60.3
GOVERNMENT	90000	17	2.1	2.2	62.6
Legislators	90200	3	.3	.3	62.9
Govt programs	90300	1	.1	.1	63.0
WAR	100000	1	.1	.1	63.2

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT MN PROBLEM (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
CRIME	110000	49	6.1	6.5	69.6
Crim justice system	110100	5	.6	.6	70.2
Drug-related crime	110200	5	.6	.6	70.9
Crimes by youth	110300	5	.6	.7	71.5
Gangs	110400	13	1.7	1.8	73.3
Guns	110500	7	.9	1.0	74.3
ENERGY	120000	2	.3	.3	74.5
SOCIAL ISSUES	130000	5	.6	.6	75.1
Abuse	130100	1	.1	.1	75.3
Welfare	130200	3	.4	.4	75.7
Abuse of welfare	130201	6	.8	.8	76.5
Abortion	130300	4	.5	.5	77.0
Discrimination	130400	3	.3	.3	77.4
Drugs	130500	18	2.3	2.4	79.8
Alcohol	130501	4	.5	.5	80.2
Other drug use	130502	2	.3	.3	80.5
Morality	130600	16	1.9	2.0	82.5
Religion	130601	19	2.4	2.5	85.1
Immigration	130700	1	.1	.1	85.2
Poverty	130800	10	1.2	1.3	86.5
Minorities	130900	1	.1	.1	86.6
Homeless	131000	6	.7	.7	87.4
Population	131200	2	.3	.3	87.6
Urban Sprawl	131300	4	.5	.5	88.2
FAMILY	140000	27	3.4	3.5	91.7
Day care	140100	1	.1	.1	91.8
Day care cost	140101	2	.2	.2	92.0
Day care avail	140103	2	.2	.2	92.2
Child raising	140200	18	2.2	2.3	94.5
Divorce	140300	4	.5	.5	95.0
Youth problems	140500	5	.6	.7	95.7
Other	150000	33	4.1	4.3	100.0
DK	888888	37	4.6	Missing	
RA	999999	4	.5	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 762 Missing cases 40

QA10AGRP WHY INTEGRATION MOSTLY POSITIVE, GROUPED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Promotes tolerance	1	109	30.8	37.5
Value in diversity	2	27	7.7	9.4
Socially healthy	3	29	8.3	10.1
Lrn from each other	4	18	5.1	6.2
Benefits children	5	41	11.7	14.2
Good for society	6	20	5.7	6.9
Teaches respect	7	10	2.8	3.4
Enrich neighborhood	8	12	3.4	4.1
Equal opportunities	9	3	.7	.9
Positive for schools	10	1	.3	.4
Like the real world	11	11	3.1	3.7
Brings out goodness	12	5	1.3	1.6
Hasn't caused probs	13	24	6.7	8.2
More services avlble	14	4	1.0	1.2
We are all the same	15	11	3.1	3.7
Race not important	16	18	5.1	6.2
Less shallow-minded	17	4	1.0	1.2
Reduces crime	18	2	.6	.7
Other	77	5	1.5	1.8
Total responses		354	100.0	121.7

511 missing cases; 291 valid cases

QA10A1 WHY INTEGRATION MOSTLY POSITIVE-1ST RSN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Promotes tolerance	1	100	12.5	34.5	34.5
Value in diversity	2	26	3.2	8.9	43.4
Socially healthy	3	27	3.4	9.4	52.8
Lrn from each other	4	14	1.7	4.8	57.7
Benefits children	5	24	3.0	8.2	65.8
Good for society	6	16	1.9	5.3	71.2
Teaches respect	7	6	.7	2.0	73.1
Enrich neighborhood	8	7	.8	2.3	75.4
Equal opportunities	9	3	.3	.9	76.3
Positive for schools	10	1	.1	.4	76.7
Like the real world	11	10	1.2	3.4	80.1
Brings out goodness	12	1	.1	.2	80.2
Hasn't caused probs	13	23	2.8	7.8	88.1
More services avlble	14	4	.5	1.2	89.3
We are all the same	15	6	.8	2.1	91.5
Race not important	16	16	2.0	5.5	97.0
Less shallow-minded	17	4	.5	1.2	98.2
Reduces crime	18	1	.1	.4	98.6
Other	77	4	.5	1.4	100.0
	.	493	61.4	Missing	
DK	88	14	1.8	Missing	
RA	99	4	.5	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 291 Missing cases 511

QA10A2 WHY INTEGRATION MOSTLY POSITIVE-2ND RSN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Promotes tolerance	1	9	1.1	14.4	14.4
Value in diversity	2	2	.2	2.5	16.9
Socially healthy	3	2	.3	3.4	20.3
Lrn from each other	4	4	.5	6.8	27.1
Benefits children	5	18	2.2	28.8	55.9
Good for society	6	4	.5	5.9	61.9
Teaches respect	7	4	.5	6.8	68.6
Enrich neighborhood	8	5	.6	8.5	77.1
Like the real world	11	1	.1	.8	78.0
Brings out goodness	12	4	.5	5.9	83.9
Hasn't caused probs	13	1	.1	1.7	85.6
We are all the same	15	5	.6	7.6	93.2
Race not important	16	2	.3	3.4	96.6
Reduces crime	18	1	.1	1.7	98.3
Other	77	1	.1	1.7	100.0
	.	741	92.4	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 61 Missing cases 741

QA10A3 WHY INTEGRATION MOSTLY POSITIVE-3RD RSN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Good for society	6	1	.1	50.0	50.0
Like real world	11	1	.1	25.0	75.0
Brings out goodness	12	1	.1	25.0	100.0
	.	800	99.7	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 2 Missing cases 800

QA10BGRP WHY INTEGRATION MOSTLY NEGATIVE, GROUPED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Lowers prop values	1	14	13.9	14.7
Increases crime	2	15	14.4	15.3
Minorities-welfare	3	2	2.0	2.1
Minority-cause probs	4	13	12.9	13.7
Hard to communicate	5	4	3.5	3.7
Don't get along	6	7	6.5	6.8
Causes problems	7	7	6.5	6.8
Whites not used to	8	3	3.0	3.2
Neg impact on whites	9	8	7.5	7.9
People not open to	10	8	7.5	7.9
Strengthen prejudice	11	2	2.0	2.1
Disagreements	12	3	2.5	2.6
Discrimination probs	13	3	3.0	3.2
Narrows scope	14	1	1.0	1.1
Just don't like it	15	5	4.5	4.7
Had bad experience	16	4	3.5	3.7
Other	77	6	6.0	6.3
	Total responses	104	100.0	105.8

704 missing cases; 98 valid cases

QA10B1 WHY INTEGRATION MOSTLY NEGATIVE-1ST RSN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Lowers prop values	1	13	1.7	13.7	13.7
Increases crime	2	13	1.7	13.7	27.4
Minorities-welfare	3	2	.3	2.1	29.5
Minority-cause probs	4	13	1.7	13.7	43.2
Hard to communicate	5	4	.5	3.7	46.8
Don't get along	6	7	.8	6.8	53.7
Causes problems	7	7	.8	6.8	60.5
Whites not used to	8	3	.4	3.2	63.7
Neg impact on whites	9	8	1.0	7.9	71.6
People not open to	10	8	1.0	7.9	79.5
Strengthen prejudice	11	2	.3	2.1	81.6
Disagreements	12	3	.3	2.6	84.2
Discrimination probs	13	2	.3	2.1	86.3
Narrows scope	14	1	.1	1.1	87.4
Just don't like it	15	5	.6	4.7	92.1
Had bad experience	16	2	.2	1.6	93.7
Other	77	6	.8	6.3	100.0
	.	697	86.9	Missing	
DK	88	7	.8	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 98 Missing cases 704

QA10B2 WHY INTEGRATION MOSTLY NEGATIVE-2ND RSN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Lowers prop values	1	1	.1	18.2	18.2
Increases crime	2	2	.2	27.3	45.5
Discrimination probs	13	1	.1	18.2	63.6
Had bad experience	16	2	.3	36.4	100.0
	.	796	99.3	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 6 Missing cases 796

QK1GRP THREE WORDS WHEN THINK OF U OF M, GROUPED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Agriculture programs	1	8	.5	1.1
Alma mater	2	12	.7	1.7
Arboretum	3	1	.1	.1
Big/large/huge	6	247	13.5	33.7
Big Ten	7	3	.1	.4
Bureaucratic	8	17	.9	2.3
Carlson School	9	12	.7	1.6
Close by/convenient	12	19	1.0	2.6
College	13	17	.9	2.3
Cmty-based/neighbor	14	4	.2	.6
Complex	15	5	.3	.6
Cost-expensive	16	67	3.7	9.1
Cost-inexpensive	17	23	1.3	3.2
Crowded/congested	18	27	1.5	3.7
Dental school	21	3	.2	.4
Disorganized	22	5	.3	.7
Diverse	23	31	1.7	4.2
Drinking/drugs	24	8	.4	1.1
Drop outs	25	1	.1	.1
Duluth/Bulldogs	26	8	.4	1.1
Education	29	94	5.1	12.8
Employer	30	5	.3	.7
Engineering school	31	5	.3	.7
Excellent/prestige	32	172	9.4	23.4
Extension classes	33	5	.3	.6
Family members	36	32	1.7	4.3
Far away	37	9	.5	1.3
Foreign TAs	38	2	.1	.3
Good education	41	241	13.2	32.9
Gophers	42	71	3.9	9.7
Graduate school	43	4	.2	.5
Impersonal	46	20	1.1	2.7
Important to MN	47	24	1.3	3.3
Integrity	48	3	.2	.4
Intimidating	49	4	.2	.6
Intolerant	50	1	.1	.1
Large classes	53	7	.4	.9
Law school	54	2	.1	.2
Learning/knowledge	55	8	.5	1.1
Liberal	56	6	.3	.8
Location-dangerous	57	5	.3	.6

QK1GRP THREE WORDS WHEN THINK OF U OF M, GROUPED (continued)

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Med school/hosps	61	81	4.4	11.0
Morris	62	1	.0	.1
New age	66	6	.3	.8
Open to everyone	69	13	.7	1.8
Opportunites	70	18	1.0	2.4
Parking problems	73	12	.7	1.7
President-good	74	5	.3	.7
Pride/tradition	75	12	.7	1.7
Progressive	76	13	.7	1.8
Public	77	3	.2	.4
Research	80	16	.9	2.1
Run down/dirty	81	9	.5	1.3
Sports	84	121	6.6	16.5
State operated	85	6	.3	.8
Students	86	8	.5	1.1
Teacher preparation	88	2	.1	.2
Technology	89	13	.7	1.8
Trend setter	90	2	.1	.2
Twin Cities/Mpls	91	15	.8	2.0
Too many TAs	92	4	.2	.6
Urban	94	5	.3	.7
Variety	95	20	1.1	2.8
Vet school	96	3	.1	.4
Wasteful	99	10	.6	1.4
Other	777	191	10.5	26.1
	Total responses	1824	100.0	248.8

69 missing cases; 733 valid cases

QK1A 1ST WORD WHEN THINK OF U OF M

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Agriculture programs	1	5	.6	.6	.6
Alma mater	2	10	1.3	1.4	2.0
Arboretum	3	1	.1	.1	2.1
Big/large/huge	6	193	24.1	26.3	28.4
Bureaucratic	8	5	.6	.7	29.1
Carlson School	9	3	.4	.4	29.6
Close by/convenient	12	4	.5	.6	30.1
College	13	8	1.0	1.1	31.2
Cmty-based/neighbor	14	1	.1	.1	31.3
Cost-expensive	16	24	3.0	3.2	34.5
Cost-inexpensive	17	4	.5	.6	35.1
Crowded/congested	18	11	1.4	1.6	36.6
Dental school	21	1	.1	.1	36.8
Disorganized	22	3	.3	.4	37.1
Diverse	23	1	.1	.1	37.3
Drinking/drugs	24	3	.4	.4	37.7
Duluth/Bulldogs	26	4	.5	.6	38.2
Education	29	38	4.8	5.2	43.5
Employer	30	2	.3	.3	43.8
Engineering school	31	1	.1	.1	43.9
Excellent/prestige	32	63	7.8	8.5	52.4
Extension classes	33	2	.2	.2	52.6
Family members	36	14	1.7	1.9	54.6
Far away	37	1	.1	.1	54.7
Good education	41	129	16.1	17.6	72.3
Gophers	42	44	5.5	6.0	78.3
Graduate school	43	1	.1	.1	78.4
Important to MN	47	9	1.1	1.2	79.6
Integrity	48	1	.1	.1	79.7
Intimidating	49	2	.3	.3	80.0
Learning/knowledge	55	3	.4	.4	80.5
Location-dangerous	57	1	.1	.1	80.6
Med school/hosps	61	21	2.6	2.8	83.4
Morris	62	1	.1	.1	83.5
New age	66	2	.3	.3	83.8
Open to everyone	69	1	.1	.1	83.9
Opportunites	70	5	.6	.7	84.6
Parking problems	73	2	.3	.3	84.9
President-good	74	1	.1	.1	85.0
Pride/tradition	75	8	1.0	1.1	86.0
Progressive	76	4	.5	.5	86.5
Public	77	2	.3	.3	86.8
Research	80	2	.2	.2	87.0
Sports	84	39	4.9	5.4	92.4
State operated	85	2	.2	.2	92.6
Teacher preparation	88	2	.2	.2	92.8
Technology	89	1	.1	.1	92.9
Twin Cities/Mpls	91	4	.5	.6	93.5
Urban	94	2	.3	.3	93.8
Wasteful	99	5	.6	.7	94.5
Other	777	40	5.0	5.5	100.0
DK	888	67	8.3	Missing	
RA	999	2	.3	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 733 Missing cases 69

QK1B 2ND WORD WHEN THINK OF U OF M

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Agriculture programs	1	1	.1	.2	.2
Alma mater	2	2	.3	.3	.5
Arboretum	3	1	.1	.1	.6
Big/large/huge	6	35	4.4	5.8	6.4
Big Ten	7	1	.1	.1	6.5
Bureaucratic	8	9	1.1	1.4	7.9
Carlson School	9	5	.6	.8	8.7
Close by/convenient	12	10	1.2	1.6	10.3
College	13	4	.5	.6	10.9
Complex	15	4	.5	.6	11.5
Cost-expensive	16	23	2.9	3.8	15.3
Cost-inexpensive	17	8	1.0	1.4	16.6
Crowded/congested	18	11	1.4	1.9	18.5
Dental school	21	1	.1	.2	18.7
Diverse	23	14	1.8	2.4	21.1
Drinking/drugs	24	2	.3	.3	21.4
Duluth/Bulldogs	26	4	.5	.6	22.0
Education	29	36	4.5	5.9	27.8
Employer	30	2	.2	.3	28.1
Engineering school	31	3	.3	.4	28.5
Excellent/prestige	32	82	10.3	13.5	42.0
Extension classes	33	3	.4	.5	42.5
Family members	36	11	1.4	1.8	44.3
Far away	37	3	.3	.4	44.7
Good education	41	75	9.4	12.3	57.0
Gophers	42	16	2.0	2.6	59.7
Impersonal	46	12	1.5	2.0	61.7
Important to MN	47	9	1.1	1.4	63.2
Large classes	53	6	.8	1.0	64.2
Law school	54	1	.1	.2	64.3
Learning/knowledge	55	4	.5	.7	65.0
Liberal	56	5	.6	.8	65.9
Location-dangerous	57	3	.3	.4	66.3
Med school/hosps	61	36	4.5	5.9	72.2
New age	66	1	.1	.2	72.3
Open to everyone	69	5	.6	.8	73.1
Opportunities	70	6	.7	.9	74.0
Parking problems	73	4	.5	.6	74.6
President-good	74	3	.4	.5	75.1
Pride/tradition	75	3	.3	.4	75.6
Progressive	76	3	.4	.5	76.1
Public	77	1	.1	.2	76.2
Research	80	10	1.2	1.6	77.8
Run down/dirty	81	3	.3	.4	78.3
Sports	84	38	4.8	6.3	84.6
State operated	85	3	.3	.4	85.0
Students	86	2	.2	.3	85.2
Technology	89	6	.8	1.0	86.2
Trend setter	90	1	.1	.2	86.4
Twin Cities/Mpls	91	8	1.0	1.3	87.7
Too many TAs	92	3	.4	.5	88.2
Variety	95	6	.7	.9	89.1
Wasteful	99	2	.3	.3	89.5
Other	777	64	8.0	10.5	100.0
	.	192	24.0	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 610 Missing cases 192

QK1C 3RD WORD WHEN THINK OF U OF M

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Agriculture programs	1	3	.3	.5	.5
Big/large/huge	6	19	2.3	3.9	4.4
Big Ten	7	2	.3	.4	4.8
Bureaucratic	8	3	.3	.5	5.4
Carlson School	9	4	.5	.9	6.2
Close by/convenient	12	5	.6	1.1	7.3
College	13	5	.6	1.1	8.4
Cmty-based/neighbor	14	4	.5	.8	9.1
Complex	15	1	.1	.2	9.4
Cost-expensive	16	20	2.5	4.1	13.4
Cost-inexpensive	17	11	1.4	2.3	15.7
Crowded/congested	18	5	.6	1.0	16.7
Dental school	21	1	.1	.2	16.9
Disorganized	22	3	.3	.5	17.4
Diverse	23	15	1.9	3.1	20.5
Drinking/drugs	24	3	.3	.5	21.1
Drop outs	25	1	.1	.2	21.3
Education	29	20	2.5	4.1	25.4
Employer	30	2	.2	.3	25.7
Engineering school	31	2	.2	.3	26.0
Excellent/prestige	32	27	3.4	5.6	31.6
Family members	36	7	.8	1.4	33.0
Far away	37	6	.7	1.2	34.2
Foreign TAs	38	2	.3	.4	34.6
Good education	41	37	4.6	7.7	42.4
Gophers	42	11	1.4	2.3	44.6
Graduate school	43	3	.3	.5	45.2
Impersonal	46	7	.9	1.5	46.7
Important to MN	47	7	.8	1.4	48.1
Integrity	48	2	.3	.4	48.5
Intimidating	49	2	.3	.4	48.9
Intolerant	50	1	.1	.2	49.1
Large classes	53	1	.1	.1	49.2
Law school	54	1	.1	.1	49.4
Learning/knowledge	55	1	.1	.2	49.6
Liberal	56	1	.1	.1	49.7
Location-dangerous	57	1	.1	.2	49.9
Med school/hosps	61	24	3.0	5.1	54.9
New age	66	3	.3	.5	55.5
Open to everyone	69	7	.9	1.5	57.0
Opportunities	70	7	.8	1.4	58.4
Parking problems	73	7	.8	1.4	59.8
President-good	74	2	.2	.3	60.1
Pride/tradition	75	2	.3	.4	60.5
Progressive	76	6	.8	1.3	61.8
Research	80	4	.5	.9	62.7
Run down/dirty	81	7	.8	1.4	64.1
Sports	84	43	5.4	9.0	73.1
State operated	85	2	.3	.4	73.5
Students	86	7	.8	1.4	74.9
Technology	89	6	.7	1.2	76.1
Trend setter	90	1	.1	.1	76.2
Twin Cities/Mpls	91	3	.4	.6	76.9
Too many TAs	92	1	.1	.2	77.1
Urban	94	3	.4	.6	77.7

QK1C 3RD WORD WHEN THINK OF U OF M (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Variety	95	14	1.8	3.0	80.8
Vet school	96	3	.3	.5	81.3
Wasteful	99	3	.4	.6	81.9
Other	777	87	10.8	18.1	100.0
	.	321	40.0	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 481 Missing cases 321

QK5AGRP EXTENSION SERVICE EVENTS IN COMMUNITY, GROUPED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Agriculture	1	148	26.0	44.5
Water testing	2	3	.5	.8
Forestry services	3	11	1.9	3.3
Pesticide training	4	3	.5	.8
Telephone help line	7	6	1.1	1.9
Gardening info	8	75	13.1	22.4
Horticulture info	9	20	3.5	6.1
Experiment station	10	1	.2	.3
Classes	12	52	9.2	15.7
Continuing education	13	7	1.3	2.2
Internet classes	14	7	1.3	2.2
Workshops/seminars	16	7	1.3	2.2
Home extension	17	32	5.6	9.5
Food services/info	18	10	1.7	3.0
Child care/child info	19	2	.4	.6
Extension office	21	9	1.6	2.8
4-H programs	22	97	17.0	29.1
Business class/help	23	3	.5	.9
Vocational college	24	3	.5	.9
County fairs	25	1	.2	.3
Info thru the mail	26	6	1.0	1.7
Info in newspaper	27	1	.2	.3
No programs in cmty	28	8	1.4	2.3
Health info/services	29	1	.2	.3
Other	77	56	9.9	17.0
Total responses		569	100.0	171.2

470 missing cases; 332 valid cases

QK5A1 EXTENSION SERVICE EVENTS IN COMMUNITY-1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Agriculture	1	146	18.2	43.9	43.9
Water testing	2	1	.1	.3	44.2
Forestry services	3	9	1.1	2.6	46.9
Telephone help line	7	2	.3	.6	47.5
Gardening info	8	36	4.5	10.7	58.3
Horticulture info	9	7	.9	2.2	60.4
Experiment station	10	1	.1	.3	60.7
Classes	12	36	4.5	10.9	71.7
Continuing education	13	3	.4	.9	72.6
Internet classes	14	3	.4	.9	73.5
Workshops/seminars	16	3	.4	.9	74.5
Home extension	17	8	1.0	2.3	76.8
Food services/info	18	5	.6	1.6	78.3
Extension office	21	4	.5	1.2	79.6
4-H programs	22	29	3.6	8.7	88.3
Business class/help	23	2	.3	.6	88.9
Vocational college	24	3	.4	.9	89.9
Info thru the mail	26	2	.3	.6	90.5
No programs in cmty	28	8	1.0	2.3	92.8
Other	77	24	3.0	7.2	100.0
	.	191	23.9	Missing	
DK	88	278	34.7	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 332 Missing cases 470

QK5A2 EXTENSION SERVICE EVENTS IN COMMUNITY-2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Agriculture	1	2	.3	1.2	1.2
Water testing	2	2	.2	.9	2.1
Forestry services	3	2	.3	1.2	3.3
Pesticide training	4	2	.2	.9	4.3
Telephone help line	7	4	.5	2.4	6.7
Gardening info	8	37	4.6	21.9	28.6
Horticulture info	9	11	1.4	6.7	35.3
Classes	12	11	1.4	6.4	41.6
Continuing education	13	4	.5	2.4	44.1
Internet classes	14	1	.1	.6	44.7
Workshops/seminars	16	4	.5	2.4	47.1
Home extension	17	21	2.6	12.2	59.3
Food services/info	18	4	.5	2.1	61.4
Child care/child inf	19	2	.3	1.2	62.6
Extension office	21	4	.5	2.4	65.0
4-H programs	22	38	4.7	22.2	87.2
County fairs	25	1	.1	.6	87.8
Info thru the mail	26	3	.3	1.5	89.4
Health info/services	29	1	.1	.6	90.0
Other	77	17	2.1	10.0	100.0
	.	632	78.8	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 170 Missing cases 632

QK5A3 EXTENSION SERVICE EVENTS IN COMMUNITY-3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pesticide training	4	1	.1	1.6	1.6
Gardening info	8	2	.2	2.3	3.9
Horticulture info	9	2	.2	2.3	6.3
Classes	12	5	.6	7.8	14.1
Internet classes	14	3	.4	4.7	18.8
Home extension	17	3	.4	4.7	23.4
Food services/info	18	1	.1	1.6	25.0
Extension office	21	1	.1	1.6	26.6
4-H programs	22	30	3.7	45.3	71.9
Business class/help	23	1	.1	1.6	73.4
Info thru the mail	26	1	.1	1.6	75.0
Info in newspaper	27	1	.1	1.6	76.6
Other	77	16	1.9	23.4	100.0
	.	736	91.7	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 66 Missing cases 736

QK8AGRP U OF M SERVICES WANTED IN COMMUNITY, GROUPED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Elementary/HS progs	1	9	6.5	8.8
Genl/continuing educ	2	11	8.1	10.9
Adult education	4	6	4.2	5.7
Medical/hlth classes	5	9	6.9	9.3
Computer classes	6	14	10.8	14.5
Horticulture classes	7	1	.8	1.0
Gardening classes	8	9	6.9	9.3
Agriculture classes	9	3	1.9	2.6
Forestry classes	10	3	1.9	2.6
Environment classes	11	1	.8	1.0
Homemaking classes	12	2	1.5	2.1
Classes for seniors	13	3	2.3	3.1
Financial classes	14	3	2.3	3.1
Business classes	15	4	2.7	3.6
Job trng classes	16	2	1.2	1.6
Family issue classes	17	7	5.0	6.7
Athletic programs	19	1	.8	1.0
Language classes	20	2	1.5	2.1
Classes-local area	21	3	2.3	3.1
Art classes	23	6	4.6	6.2
Graduate program	24	4	3.1	4.1
More information	25	7	5.0	6.7
Other	77	25	18.8	25.4
Total responses		135	100.0	134.7

702 missing cases; 100 valid cases

QK8A1 U OF M SERVICES WANTED IN COMMUNITY-1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Elementary/HS progs	1	8	1.0	7.8	7.8
Genl/continuing educ	2	10	1.2	9.8	17.6
Adult education	4	6	.7	5.7	23.3
Medical/hlth classes	5	7	.9	7.3	30.6
Computer classes	6	10	1.2	9.8	40.4
Gardening classes	8	7	.9	7.3	47.7
Agriculture classes	9	2	.2	1.6	49.2
Forestry classes	10	1	.1	1.0	50.3
Homemaking classes	12	2	.3	2.1	52.3
Classes for seniors	13	2	.3	2.1	54.4
Financial classes	14	2	.3	2.1	56.5
Business classes	15	4	.5	3.6	60.1
Job trng classes	16	2	.2	1.6	61.7
Family issue classes	17	5	.6	5.2	66.8
Athletic programs	19	1	.1	1.0	67.9
Language classes	20	1	.1	1.0	68.9
Classes-local area	21	2	.3	2.1	71.0
Art classes	23	4	.5	3.6	74.6
Graduate program	24	1	.1	1.0	75.6
More information	25	5	.6	5.2	80.8
Other	77	19	2.4	19.2	100.0
	.	696	86.8	Missing	
DK	88	6	.7	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 100 Missing cases 702

QK8A2 U OF M SERVICES WANTED IN COMMUNITY-2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Elementary/HS progs	1	1	.1	3.8	3.8
Genl/continuing educ	2	1	.1	3.8	7.5
Medical/hlth classes	5	2	.3	7.5	15.1
Computer classes	6	5	.6	17.0	32.1
Gardening classes	8	2	.3	7.5	39.6
Agriculture classes	9	1	.1	3.8	43.4
Forestry classes	10	2	.2	5.7	49.1
Classes for seniors	13	1	.1	3.8	52.8
Financial classes	14	1	.1	3.8	56.6
Family issue classes	17	1	.1	1.9	58.5
Language classes	20	1	.1	3.8	62.3
Classes-local area	21	1	.1	3.8	66.0
Art classes	23	2	.3	7.5	73.6
Graduate program	24	3	.4	11.3	84.9
More information	25	2	.2	5.7	90.6
Other	77	3	.3	9.4	100.0
	.	775	96.6	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 27 Missing cases 775

QK8A3 U OF M SERVICES WANTED IN COMMUNITY-3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Horticulture classes	7	1	.1	14.3	14.3
Environment classes	11	1	.1	14.3	28.6
Family issue classes	17	1	.1	14.3	42.9
Art classes	23	1	.1	7.1	50.0
Other	77	4	.5	50.0	100.0
	.	795	99.1	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 7 Missing cases 795

QL2GRP TYPE OF INTERNET CANCER INFO WANTED, GROUPED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
General information	1	88	9.9	21.5
Symptoms/signs	2	68	7.7	16.7
Risk factors	3	7	.8	1.6
Causes	4	16	1.8	3.8
Dietary prevention	5	11	1.2	2.7
Prevention info	6	57	6.4	13.9
Screening test info	7	10	1.2	2.5
Treatment/medication	8	70	7.9	17.0
New treatments/cures	9	29	3.3	7.2
Alternative treatmts	10	20	2.2	4.8
Role attitude in tx	11	1	.1	.3
Tx of complications	12	1	.1	.1
Effects of diff txs	13	6	.6	1.4
Info-latter stages	14	1	.1	.3
Support groups	15	13	1.5	3.2
Hosps/clinics for tx	16	27	3.1	6.7
Referral listings	17	20	2.2	4.8
TC doctors/clinics	18	3	.3	.6
Mortality rates	19	3	.3	.6
Prognosis info	20	11	1.3	2.8
Progression info	21	8	.9	1.9
Phone #s for info	22	3	.4	.8
Sources of info	23	19	2.2	4.7
Where to go for educ	24	3	.4	.8
Research findings	25	39	4.4	9.5
Case studies	26	1	.1	.3
Fund raising/progs	27	2	.2	.4
Where find $$ for TX	28	3	.4	.8
Types of cancer	50	69	7.8	16.8
Breast cancer	51	92	10.3	22.3
Ovarian cancer	52	11	1.3	2.8
Cervical cancer	53	8	.9	1.9
Uterine cancer	54	7	.8	1.8
Prostate cancer	55	34	3.9	8.3
Lung cancer	56	27	3.0	6.6
Liver cancer	57	2	.2	.5
Brain cancer	58	2	.2	.5
Skin cancer	59	13	1.5	3.3
Colon cancer	60	32	3.6	7.7
Leukemia	61	18	2.0	4.4
Hodgkins Disease	62	3	.4	.8
AIDS-related cancer	63	1	.1	.3
Stomach cancer	64	4	.4	.9
Bladder cancer	65	2	.2	.5
Throat cancer	66	3	.3	.6
Pancreatic cancer	67	4	.5	1.0
Childhood cancer	68	5	.5	1.1
Lymphatic cancer	70	1	.1	.3
Don't want info	76	6	.7	1.5
Other	77	4	.5	1.0
Total responses		886	100.0	216.2

392 missing cases; 410 valid cases

QL2A TYPE OF INTERNET CANCER INFO WANTED-1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
General information	1	77	9.5	18.7	18.7
Symptoms/signs	2	40	5.0	9.8	28.5
Risk factors	3	1	.1	.3	28.8
Causes	4	6	.8	1.5	30.3
Dietary prevention	5	9	1.2	2.3	32.6
Prevention info	6	24	3.0	5.8	38.4
Screening test info	7	4	.5	.9	39.3
Treatment/medication	8	27	3.4	6.6	45.8
New treatments/cures	9	17	2.1	4.2	50.0
Alternative treatmts	10	10	1.3	2.5	52.5
Info-latter stages	14	1	.1	.3	52.8
Support groups	15	3	.4	.8	53.5
Hosps/clinics for tx	16	8	1.0	1.9	55.4
Referral listings	17	4	.5	1.0	56.4
Prognosis info	20	3	.3	.6	57.1
Sources of info	23	3	.3	.6	57.7
Where to go for educ	24	1	.1	.3	58.0
Research findings	25	13	1.6	3.2	61.1
Where find $$ for TX	28	1	.1	.3	61.4
Types of cancer	50	51	6.3	12.4	73.7
Breast cancer	51	56	7.0	13.6	87.4
Ovarian cancer	52	2	.3	.5	87.9
Cervical cancer	53	1	.1	.3	88.1
Prostate cancer	55	9	1.1	2.1	90.3
Lung cancer	56	6	.7	1.4	91.7
Liver cancer	57	1	.1	.3	91.9
Brain cancer	58	1	.1	.3	92.2
Skin cancer	59	6	.7	1.4	93.6
Colon cancer	60	7	.8	1.6	95.2
Leukemia	61	8	1.0	1.9	97.1
Hodgkins Disease	62	2	.3	.5	97.6
Pancreatic cancer	67	1	.1	.3	97.9
Childhood cancer	68	1	.1	.3	98.1
Don't want info	76	6	.8	1.5	99.6
Other	77	2	.2	.4	100.0
	.	261	32.5	Missing	
DK	88	111	13.9	Missing	
RA	99	20	2.5	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 410 Missing cases 392

QL2B TYPE OF INTERNET CANCER INFO WANTED-2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
General information	1	6	.7	2.1	2.1
Symptoms/signs	2	19	2.4	6.9	9.0
Risk factors	3	4	.5	1.3	10.3
Causes	4	7	.9	2.6	12.9
Dietary prevention	5	1	.1	.4	13.3
Prevention info	6	25	3.2	9.2	22.5
Screening test info	7	3	.3	.9	23.5
Treatment/medication	8	28	3.5	10.3	33.8
New treatments/cures	9	7	.9	2.6	36.4
Alternative treatmts	10	4	.5	1.5	37.9
Effects of diff txs	13	3	.4	1.1	39.0
Support groups	15	6	.8	2.3	41.3
Hosps/clinics for tx	16	14	1.7	5.1	46.3
Referral listings	17	5	.6	1.9	48.2
TC doctors/clinics	18	1	.1	.4	48.6
Prognosis info	20	3	.4	1.1	49.7
Progression info	21	5	.6	1.7	51.4
Phone #s for info	22	2	.2	.6	52.0
Sources of info	23	9	1.2	3.4	55.3
Where to go for educ	24	2	.3	.8	56.1
Research findings	25	13	1.7	4.9	61.0
Case studies	26	1	.1	.4	61.4
Fund raising/progs	27	2	.2	.6	61.9
Where find $$ for TX	28	1	.1	.4	62.3
Types of cancer	50	11	1.4	4.1	66.4
Breast cancer	51	32	3.9	11.4	77.9
Ovarian cancer	52	6	.8	2.3	80.1
Cervical cancer	53	4	.5	1.3	81.4
Uterine cancer	54	4	.5	1.3	82.7
Prostate cancer	55	17	2.1	6.0	88.7
Lung cancer	56	14	1.7	5.1	93.8
Liver cancer	57	1	.1	.4	94.2
Skin cancer	59	2	.2	.6	94.7
Colon cancer	60	6	.7	2.1	96.8
Leukemia	61	4	.5	1.5	98.3
Stomach cancer	64	1	.1	.4	98.7
Bladder cancer	65	1	.1	.4	99.1
Childhood cancer	68	2	.2	.6	99.6
Other	77	1	.1	.4	100.0
	.	526	65.6	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 276 Missing cases 526

QL2C TYPE OF INTERNET CANCER INFO WANTED-3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
General information	1	3	.3	1.9	1.9
Symptoms/signs	2	6	.8	4.6	6.5
Causes	4	2	.3	1.5	8.0
Prevention info	6	6	.7	4.2	12.2
Screening test info	7	3	.4	2.3	14.5
Treatment/medication	8	9	1.2	6.9	21.4
New treatments/cures	9	3	.3	1.9	23.3
Alternative treatmts	10	5	.6	3.4	26.7
Role attitude in tx	11	1	.1	.8	27.5
Tx of complications	12	1	.1	.4	27.9
Effects of diff txs	13	2	.2	1.1	29.0
Support groups	15	2	.3	1.5	30.5
Hosps/clinics for tx	16	2	.3	1.5	32.1
Referral listings	17	6	.8	4.6	36.6
TC doctors/clinics	18	2	.2	1.1	37.8
Mortality rates	19	2	.3	1.5	39.3
Prognosis info	20	4	.5	2.7	42.0
Progression info	21	2	.3	1.5	43.5
Phone #s for info	22	2	.2	1.1	44.7
Sources of info	23	5	.6	3.8	48.5
Research findings	25	9	1.2	6.9	55.3
Types of cancer	50	6	.7	4.2	59.5
Breast cancer	51	3	.3	1.9	61.5
Ovarian cancer	52	3	.4	2.3	63.7
Cervical cancer	53	3	.4	2.3	66.0
Uterine cancer	54	1	.1	.8	66.8
Prostate cancer	55	6	.8	4.6	71.4
Lung cancer	56	4	.5	2.7	74.0
Brain cancer	58	1	.1	.8	74.8
Skin cancer	59	4	.5	2.7	77.5
Colon cancer	60	17	2.1	12.2	89.7
Leukemia	61	5	.6	3.8	93.5
AIDS-related cancer	63	1	.1	.8	94.3
Bladder cancer	65	1	.1	.8	95.0
Throat cancer	66	1	.1	.8	95.8
Pancreatic cancer	67	3	.4	2.3	98.1
Childhood cancer	68	1	.1	.8	98.9
Other	77	2	.2	1.1	100.0
	.	666	83.1	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 136 Missing cases 666

QL2D TYPE OF INTERNET CANCER INFO WANTED-4

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
General information	1	3	.4	5.9	5.9
Symptoms/signs	2	2	.2	3.0	8.9
Risk factors	3	1	.1	2.0	10.9
Dietary prevention	5	1	.1	1.0	11.9
Prevention info	6	1	.1	1.0	12.9
Screening test info	7	1	.1	2.0	14.9
Treatment/medication	8	5	.6	9.9	24.8
New treatments/cures	9	1	.1	1.0	25.7
Alternative treatmts	10	1	.1	1.0	26.7
Effects of diff txs	13	1	.1	2.0	28.7
Support groups	15	2	.2	3.0	31.7
Hosps/clinics for tx	16	4	.5	6.9	38.6
Referral listings	17	4	.5	7.9	46.5
Mortality rates	19	1	.1	1.0	47.5
Prognosis info	20	2	.3	4.0	51.5
Progression info	21	1	.1	2.0	53.5
Sources of info	23	1	.1	2.0	55.4
Research findings	25	3	.4	5.9	61.4
Where find $$ for TX	28	1	.1	2.0	63.4
Breast cancer	51	2	.2	3.0	66.3
Uterine cancer	54	3	.3	5.0	71.3
Prostate cancer	55	3	.3	5.0	76.2
Lung cancer	56	3	.3	5.0	81.2
Skin cancer	59	3	.3	5.0	86.1
Colon cancer	60	3	.3	5.0	91.1
Leukemia	61	1	.1	2.0	93.1
Hodgkins Disease	62	1	.1	2.0	95.0
Stomach cancer	64	3	.3	5.0	100.0
	.	750	93.5	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 52 Missing cases 750

QL2E TYPE OF INTERNET CANCER INFO WANTED-5

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Symptoms/signs	2	1	.1	8.3	8.3
Risk factors	3	1	.1	8.3	16.7
Prevention info	6	2	.2	12.5	29.2
New treatments/cures	9	2	.3	16.7	45.8
Sources of info	23	1	.1	8.3	54.2
Types of cancer	50	1	.1	8.3	62.5
Lung cancer	56	1	.1	8.3	70.8
Throat cancer	66	2	.2	12.5	83.3
Childhood cancer	68	1	.1	8.3	91.7
Lymphatic cancer	70	1	.1	8.3	100.0
	.	790	98.5	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 12 Missing cases 790

QM8AGRP WOULD PREFER LUMPECTOMY, GROUPED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Not lose breast	1	107	45.0	54.5
Less aggressive	2	92	38.5	46.6
As effect as mastect	3	9	3.9	4.7
Radiation effective	4	2	.9	1.1
What dr would want	40	3	1.1	1.3
Experience of others	41	9	3.9	4.7
Sig other would want	42	3	1.3	1.6
Age	43	1	.4	.5
Never thought about	45	5	2.2	2.6
Can't decide	46	3	1.1	1.3
Other	77	4	1.7	2.1
Total responses		238	100.0	121.1

605 missing cases; 197 valid cases

QM8A1 WOULD PREFER LUMPECTOMY-REASON 1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Not lose breast	1	89	11.1	45.3	45.3
Less aggressive	2	79	9.8	40.0	85.3
As effect as mastect	3	8	1.0	3.9	89.2
Radiation effective	4	2	.3	1.1	90.3
Experience of others	41	8	1.0	3.9	94.2
Sig other would want	42	2	.2	.8	95.0
Never thought about	45	4	.5	2.1	97.1
Can't decide	46	2	.2	.8	97.9
Other	77	4	.5	2.1	100.0
	.	600	74.8	Missing	
DK	88	2	.3	Missing	
RA	99	3	.4	Missing	
Total		802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 197 Missing cases 605

QM8A2 WOULD PREFER LUMPECTOMY-REASON 2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Not lose breast	1	18	2.3	43.8	43.8
Less aggressive	2	13	1.6	31.3	75.0
As effect as mastect	3	2	.2	3.8	78.8
What dr would want	40	3	.3	6.3	85.0
Experience of others	41	2	.2	3.8	88.8
Sig other would want	42	2	.2	3.8	92.5
Age	43	1	.1	2.5	95.0
Never thought about	45	1	.1	2.5	97.5
Can't decide	46	1	.1	2.5	100.0
	.	761	94.8	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 41 Missing cases 761

QM8BGRP WOULD PREFER MASTECTOMY, GROUPED

Category label	Code	Count	Pct of Responses	Pct of Cases
Fear of recurrence	20	43	38.9	42.9
Radiatn inconvenient	22	1	.9	1.0
Lumpectomy too new	23	5	4.6	5.1
Radiatn side effects	24	6	5.6	6.1
Lumpect side effects	25	1	.5	.5
Breast not worth it	26	2	1.4	1.5
Don't want radiation	27	32	28.2	31.1
Experience of others	41	14	13.0	14.3
Age	43	1	.9	1.0
Never thought about	45	1	.9	1.0
Can't decide	46	1	.9	1.0
Other	77	5	4.2	4.6
Total responses		112	100.0	110.2

701 missing cases; 101 valid cases

QM8B1 WOULD PREFER MASTECTOMY-REASON 1

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Fear of recurrence	20	39	4.8	38.3	38.3
Radiatn inconvenient	22	1	.1	1.0	39.3
Lumpectomy too new	23	5	.6	5.1	44.4
Radiatn side effects	24	6	.8	6.1	50.5
Lumpect side effects	25	1	.1	.5	51.0
Breast not worth it	26	1	.1	1.0	52.0
Don't want radiation	27	29	3.7	29.1	81.1
Experience of others	41	13	1.6	12.8	93.9
Age	43	1	.1	1.0	94.9
Never thought about	45	1	.1	.5	95.4
Can't decide	46	1	.1	1.0	96.4
Other	77	4	.5	3.6	100.0
	.	700	87.2	Missing	
DK	88	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 101 Missing cases 701

QM8B2 WOULD PREFER MASTECTOMY-REASON 2

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Fear of recurrence	20	5	.6	50.0	50.0
Breast not worth it	26	1	.1	5.6	55.6
Don't want radiation	27	2	.3	22.2	77.8
Experience of others	41	2	.2	16.7	94.4
Never thought about	45	1	.1	5.6	100.0
	.	793	98.8	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 9 Missing cases 793

QM8B3 WOULD PREFER MASTECTOMY-REASON 3

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Other	77	1	.1	100.0	100.0
	.	801	99.9	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 1 Missing cases 801

APPENDIX B

NUMERIC VARIABLES

QM2A YEAR OF MOST RECENT MAMMOGRAM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1949	1	.1	.2	.2
	1973	2	.3	.8	1.0
	1975	1	.1	.2	1.2
	1980	1	.1	.2	1.4
	1984	1	.1	.4	1.8
	1987	2	.3	.8	2.6
	1988	5	.6	2.0	4.7
	1989	4	.5	1.6	6.3
	1990	2	.3	.8	7.1
	1991	1	.1	.4	7.5
	1993	4	.5	1.6	9.1
	1994	2	.2	.6	9.7
	1995	12	1.5	4.9	14.6
	1996	32	4.0	12.6	27.1
	1997	62	7.7	24.1	51.2
	1998	125	15.5	48.8	100.0
	.	540	67.3	Missing	
DK	8888	7	.8	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 256 Missing cases 546

QM6 # OF FRIENDS/RELATIVES HAD BREAST CANCER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	107	13.4	27.1	27.1
	1	86	10.7	21.7	48.8
	2	61	7.6	15.4	64.3
	3	58	7.2	14.7	78.9
	4	33	4.1	8.4	87.3
	5	24	3.0	6.0	93.3
	6	14	1.7	3.5	96.9
	7	1	.1	.3	97.1
	10	7	.8	1.7	98.8
	11	1	.1	.3	99.1
	12	3	.3	.7	99.7
	25	1	.1	.1	99.9
	40	1	.1	.1	100.0
	.	392	48.8	Missing	
DK	88	14	1.8	Missing	
RA	99	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 395 Missing cases 407

QM6A # OF FRIENDS/RELATIVES HAD MASTECTOMY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	48	5.9	16.7	16.7
	1	102	12.8	35.9	52.6
	2	64	7.9	22.3	75.0
	3	42	5.2	14.7	89.7
	4	13	1.7	4.7	94.4
	5	10	1.2	3.4	97.8
	6	1	.1	.4	98.2
	7	1	.1	.2	98.4
	9	1	.1	.2	98.5
	10	4	.5	1.3	99.8
	15	1	.1	.2	100.0
	.	499	62.2	Missing	
DK	88	18	2.2	Missing	
RA	99	1	.1	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 285 Missing cases 517

QN1 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Aitkin	1	1	.1	.1	.1
Anoka	2	53	6.6	6.6	6.7
Becker	3	2	.3	.3	7.0
Beltrami	4	6	.7	.7	7.7
Benton	5	13	1.7	1.7	9.4
Big Stone	6	1	.1	.1	9.5
Blue Earth	7	6	.8	.8	10.3
Brown	8	5	.6	.6	10.8
Carlton	9	5	.6	.6	11.5
Carver	10	14	1.8	1.8	13.3
Cass	11	3	.4	.4	13.7
Chippewa	12	4	.5	.5	14.1
Chisago	13	7	.8	.8	15.0
Clay	14	11	1.4	1.4	16.3
Cottonwood	17	2	.2	.2	16.5
Crow Wing	18	4	.5	.5	17.0
Dakota	19	60	7.5	7.5	24.5
Dodge	20	4	.5	.5	25.0
Douglas	21	7	.8	.8	25.8
Faribault	22	2	.2	.2	26.0
Fillmore	23	3	.3	.3	26.3
Freeborn	24	7	.9	.9	27.2
Goodhue	25	3	.3	.3	27.5
Hennepin	27	179	22.3	22.3	49.8
Houston	28	3	.4	.4	50.2
Hubbard	29	4	.5	.5	50.7
Isanti	30	10	1.2	1.2	51.9
Itasca	31	8	1.0	1.0	52.9
Jackson	32	4	.5	.5	53.4
Kanabec	33	3	.3	.3	53.7
Kandiyohi	34	7	.9	.9	54.6

QN1 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Kittson	35	1	.1	.1	54.7
Koochiching	36	3	.3	.3	55.0
Lac Qui Parle	37	1	.1	.1	55.2
Lake	38	2	.3	.3	55.4
Lake of the Woods	39	2	.3	.3	55.7
Le Sueur	40	8	1.0	1.0	56.6
Lincoln	41	3	.4	.4	57.0
Lyon	42	4	.5	.5	57.5
McLeod	43	6	.8	.8	58.3
Mahnomen	44	2	.2	.2	58.5
Marshall	45	1	.1	.1	58.6
Martin	46	3	.4	.4	59.0
Meeker	47	6	.8	.8	59.7
Mille Lacs	48	2	.2	.2	59.9
Morrison	49	7	.8	.8	60.8
Mower	50	7	.8	.8	61.6
Murray	51	2	.3	.3	61.9
Nicollet	52	6	.7	.7	62.6
Nobles	53	4	.5	.5	63.0
Olmsted	55	19	2.3	2.3	65.4
Ottertail	56	9	1.1	1.1	66.5
Pennington	57	6	.7	.7	67.2
Pine	58	4	.5	.5	67.7
Pipestone	59	3	.3	.3	68.0
Polk	60	3	.4	.4	68.4
Pope	61	3	.4	.4	68.8
Ramsey	62	77	9.5	9.5	78.3
Redwood	64	5	.6	.6	78.9
Renville	65	2	.2	.2	79.1
Rice	66	4	.5	.5	79.6
Rock	67	2	.3	.3	79.9
Roseau	68	2	.3	.3	80.1
St. Louis	69	24	3.0	3.0	83.2
Scott	70	16	2.0	2.0	85.2
Sherburne	71	6	.8	.8	85.9
Sibley	72	1	.1	.1	86.1
Stearns	73	21	2.6	2.6	88.7
Steele	74	8	1.0	1.0	89.7
Stevens	75	3	.4	.4	90.1
Swift	76	2	.2	.2	90.3
Todd	77	6	.7	.7	91.0
Wabasha	79	3	.3	.3	91.3
Wadena	80	2	.2	.2	91.5
Waseca	81	1	.1	.1	91.5
Washington	82	30	3.7	3.7	95.3
Watonwan	83	3	.4	.4	95.7
Winona	85	11	1.4	1.4	97.1
Wright	86	23	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

QN2 ZIP CODE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	55001	1	.1	.1	.1
	55006	2	.3	.3	.4
	55008	1	.1	.1	.5
	55011	2	.2	.2	.7
	55013	1	.1	.1	.9
	55014	5	.6	.7	1.5
	55016	6	.8	.8	2.3
	55019	2	.2	.2	2.5
	55021	2	.2	.2	2.7
	55024	2	.3	.3	2.9
	55025	2	.3	.3	3.2
	55030	1	.1	.1	3.3
	55031	1	.1	.1	3.5
	55032	3	.3	.3	3.8
	55033	4	.5	.5	4.3
	55040	2	.3	.3	4.5
	55041	1	.1	.1	4.6
	55043	1	.1	.1	4.7
	55044	6	.8	.8	5.4
	55046	1	.1	.1	5.5
	55047	4	.5	.5	6.0
	55051	3	.3	.3	6.3
	55054	1	.1	.1	6.4
	55055	2	.2	.2	6.6
	55057	1	.1	.1	6.7
	55060	8	1.0	1.0	7.7
	55063	3	.3	.3	8.0
	55066	1	.1	.1	8.1
	55068	2	.2	.2	8.3
	55070	1	.1	.1	8.5
	55071	3	.3	.3	8.8
	55074	2	.3	.3	9.0
	55075	8	1.0	1.0	10.0
	55076	3	.3	.3	10.4
	55077	1	.1	.1	10.5
	55079	1	.1	.1	10.6
	55080	2	.2	.2	10.8
	55082	4	.5	.5	11.3
	55089	1	.1	.1	11.3
	55092	2	.3	.3	11.6
	55101	1	.1	.1	11.7
	55102	9	1.1	1.1	12.8
	55103	1	.1	.1	12.9
	55104	3	.3	.3	13.2
	55105	3	.4	.4	13.6
	55106	9	1.1	1.1	14.7
	55109	5	.6	.7	15.4
	55110	9	1.1	1.1	16.5
	55112	5	.6	1666X.7	17.2
	55113	9	1.2	1.2	18.3
	55116	5	.6	.6	18.9
	55117	7	.9	.9	19.9
	55118	3	.3	.3	20.2
	55119	2	.2	.2	20.4
	55120	1	.1	.1	20.4
	55122	6	.8	.8	21.2
	55123	6	.8	.8	22.0
	55124	8	1.0	1.0	23.1

QN2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	55125	6	.8	.8	23.9
	55126	8	1.0	1.0	24.8
	55127	2	.3	.3	25.1
	55128	5	.6	.6	25.7
	55301	1	.1	.1	25.8
	55302	3	.4	.4	26.2
	55303	13	1.6	1.6	27.9
	55304	6	.8	.8	28.6
	55305	4	.5	.5	29.1
	55306	2	.3	.3	29.4
	55307	1	.1	.1	29.4
	55309	2	.3	.3	29.7
	55311	2	.3	.3	29.9
	55313	3	.4	.4	30.3
	55315	2	.3	.3	30.6
	55316	2	.2	.2	30.8
	55317	2	.3	.3	31.1
	55318	3	.4	.4	31.5
	55320	2	.2	.2	31.7
	55330	5	.6	.6	32.2
	55331	5	.6	.6	32.8
	55334	1	.1	.1	32.9
	55336	4	.5	.5	33.4
	55337	8	1.0	1.0	34.3
	55343	3	.4	.4	34.7
	55344	2	.3	.3	35.0
	55345	1	.1	.1	35.1
	55346	4	.5	.5	35.6
	55347	5	.6	.6	36.2
	55350	3	.3	.3	36.6
	55352	2	.2	.2	36.8
	55355	2	.3	.3	37.0
	55357	1	.1	.1	37.2
	55358	1	.1	.1	37.3
	55359	1	.1	.1	37.4
	55362	4	.5	.5	37.9
	55364	4	.5	.5	38.4
	55368	1	.1	.1	38.5
	55369	6	.8	.8	39.3
	55371	2	.3	.3	39.6
	55372	3	.4	.4	40.0
	55373	3	.4	.4	40.4
	55374	1	.1	.1	40.4
	55376	3	.3	.3	40.8
	55378	4	.5	.5	41.2
	55379	4	.5	.5	41.7
	55382	1	.1	.1	41.8
	55384	1	.1	.1	41.9
	55387	3	.3	.3	42.2
	55388	4	.5	.5	42.7
	55390	1	.1	.1	42.7
	55391	2	.3	.3	43.0
	55398	4	.5	.5	43.4
	55402	1	.1	.1	43.5
	55403	1	.1	.1	43.6
	55404	1	.1	.1	43.7
	55405	4	.5	.5	44.2
	55406	8	1.0	1.0	45.2

QN2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	55407	4	.5	.5	45.7
	55408	2	.3	.3	45.9
	55409	5	.6	.7	46.6
	55410	4	.5	.5	47.1
	55411	6	.7	.7	47.8
	55412	1	.1	.1	47.9
	55413	4	.5	.5	48.4
	55414	2	.2	.2	48.6
	55416	2	.3	.3	48.8
	55417	4	.5	.5	49.3
	55418	4	.5	.5	49.7
	55419	5	.6	.7	50.4
	55420	5	.6	.6	51.0
	55421	3	.3	.3	51.3
	55422	4	.5	.5	51.8
	55423	9	1.1	1.1	52.9
	55424	2	.2	.2	53.1
	55426	3	.4	.4	53.5
	55427	4	.5	.5	53.9
	55428	5	.6	.6	54.5
	55429	4	.5	.5	55.0
	55431	5	.6	.6	55.6
	55432	3	.3	.3	55.9
	55433	7	.8	.9	56.7
	55434	4	.5	.5	57.3
	55435	3	.3	.3	57.6
	55436	1	.1	.1	57.7
	55437	2	.2	.2	57.9
	55438	3	.4	.4	58.3
	55439	2	.2	.2	58.5
	55442	3	.3	.3	58.8
	55443	8	1.0	1.0	59.9
	55444	6	.8	.8	60.7
	55447	8	1.0	1.0	61.7
	55448	5	.6	.6	62.3
	55449	2	.3	.3	62.6
	55454	3	.3	.3	62.9
	55455	2	.2	.2	63.1
	55505	2	.2	.2	63.3
	55614	1	.1	.1	63.4
	55616	1	.1	.1	63.6
	55646	1	.1	.1	63.7
	55705	1	.1	.1	63.8
	55706	1	.1	.1	64.0
	55720	2	.2	.2	64.2
	55721	2	.2	.2	64.4
	55722	1	.1	.1	64.5
	55726	1	.1	.1	64.6
	55731	1	.1	.1	64.7
	55734	1	.1	.1	64.7
	55744	4	.5	.5	65.2
	55746	2	.2	.2	65.4
	55767	3	.3	.3	65.7
	55768	1	.1	.1	65.8
	55790	1	.1	.1	65.9
	55804	4	.5	.5	66.4
	55805	2	.2	.2	66.6
	55806	2	.2	.2	66.8

QN2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	55807	1	.1	.1	66.8
	55810	3	.4	.4	67.2
	55811	3	.4	.4	67.6
	55812	2	.2	.2	67.8
	55901	6	.8	.8	68.6
	55902	3	.4	.4	69.0
	55904	1	.1	.1	69.1
	55906	4	.5	.5	69.6
	55912	7	.8	.9	70.4
	55920	1	.1	.1	70.6
	55923	1	.1	.1	70.6
	55931	1	.1	.1	70.7
	55932	1	.1	.1	70.8
	55933	1	.1	.1	70.9
	55940	1	.1	.1	71.0
	55943	2	.3	.3	71.2
	55944	3	.4	.4	71.6
	55949	1	.1	.1	71.8
	55952	1	.1	.1	71.9
	55953	1	.1	.1	72.0
	55954	1	.1	.1	72.1
	55960	1	.1	.1	72.2
	55964	2	.2	.2	72.4
	55972	3	.4	.4	72.8
	55974	1	.1	.1	72.9
	55976	3	.3	.3	73.2
	55987	7	.9	.9	74.1
	55991	1	.1	.1	74.2
	55992	1	.1	.1	74.3
	56001	5	.6	.6	74.9
	56007	4	.5	.5	75.4
	56009	1	.1	.1	75.5
	56011	2	.3	.3	75.8
	56021	1	.1	.1	75.9
	56028	1	.1	.1	76.0
	56031	2	.3	.3	76.3
	56036	1	.1	.1	76.3
	56050	2	.3	.3	76.6
	56057	1	.1	.1	76.7
	56058	2	.2	.2	76.9
	56065	2	.2	.2	77.1
	56069	2	.2	.2	77.3
	56073	3	.4	.4	77.7
	56081	2	.3	.3	77.9
	56082	4	.5	.5	78.4
	56083	1	.1	.1	78.5
	56085	1	.1	.1	78.6
	56087	1	.1	.1	78.6
	56093	1	.1	.1	78.7
	56096	1	.1	.1	78.8
	56097	1	.1	.1	78.9
	56098	1	.1	.1	79.0
	56101	2	.3	.3	79.3
	56117	1	.1	.1	79.4
	56120	1	.1	.1	79.6
	56133	1	.1	.1	79.6
	56139	1	.1	.1	79.8
	56141	1	.1	.1	79.9

QN2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	56142	1	.1	.1	80.0
	56143	2	.3	.3	80.3
	56149	1	.1	.1	80.4
	56155	1	.1	.1	80.5
	56156	1	.1	.1	80.7
	56159	1	.1	.1	80.8
	56164	2	.2	.2	81.0
	56169	1	.1	.1	81.1
	56177	1	.1	.1	81.2
	56178	1	.1	.1	81.3
	56181	1	.1	.1	81.5
	56185	1	.1	.1	81.6
	56187	1	.1	.1	81.7
	56201	3	.3	.3	82.0
	56214	1	.1	.1	82.1
	56215	2	.2	.2	82.3
	56221	1	.1	.1	82.4
	56222	1	.1	.1	82.5
	56228	2	.2	.2	82.7
	56229	2	.2	.2	82.9
	56232	1	.1	.1	83.0
	56235	1	.1	.1	83.2
	56244	1	.1	.1	83.3
	56251	1	.1	.1	83.4
	56253	1	.1	.1	83.5
	56258	2	.2	.2	83.7
	56264	1	.1	.1	83.8
	56265	3	.3	.3	84.1
	56266	1	.1	.1	84.3
	56270	2	.2	.2	84.5
	56273	1	.1	.1	84.6
	56278	1	.1	.1	84.7
	56283	1	.1	.1	84.9
	56288	2	.3	.3	85.1
	56301	8	1.0	1.0	86.2
	56303	3	.4	.4	86.6
	56307	2	.2	.2	86.8
	56308	4	.5	.5	87.2
	56320	2	.3	.3	87.5
	56323	1	.1	.1	87.6
	56329	3	.3	.3	87.9
	56336	1	.1	.1	88.1
	56340	1	.1	.1	88.2
	56345	3	.3	.3	88.5
	56347	1	.1	.1	88.7
	56353	1	.1	.1	88.7
	56355	1	.1	.1	88.9
	56360	1	.1	.1	89.0
	56362	2	.2	.2	89.2
	56364	2	.2	.2	89.4
	56367	6	.8	.8	90.2
	56368	2	.2	.2	90.4
	56369	1	.1	.1	90.4
	56379	6	.8	.8	91.2
	56381	1	.1	.1	91.3
	56382	1	.1	.1	91.4
	56387	1	.1	.1	91.5
	56401	2	.2	.2	91.7

QN2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	56435	2	.2	.2	91.9
	56437	2	.3	.3	92.2
	56441	1	.1	.1	92.3
	56443	2	.3	.3	92.5
	56444	1	.1	.1	92.7
	56446	2	.2	.2	92.9
	56453	1	.1	.1	93.0
	56464	1	.1	.1	93.1
	56468	1	.1	.1	93.3
	56469	1	.1	.1	93.4
	56470	1	.1	.1	93.5
	56479	1	.1	.1	93.6
	56481	1	.1	.1	93.7
	56501	3	.3	.3	94.0
	56518	1	.1	.1	94.2
	56535	1	.1	.1	94.3
	56537	2	.2	.2	94.5
	56549	2	.3	.3	94.8
	56560	7	.9	.9	95.7
	56572	1	.1	.1	95.8
	56580	1	.1	.1	95.9
	56589	2	.2	.2	96.1
	56601	5	.6	.6	96.7
	56602	1	.1	.1	96.9
	56623	2	.3	.3	97.1
	56628	2	.2	.2	97.3
	56633	4	.5	.5	97.8
	56649	3	.3	.3	98.1
	56655	2	.2	.2	98.3
	56667	1	.1	.1	98.4
	56701	6	.7	.7	99.1
	56710	1	.1	.1	99.3
	56716	2	.2	.2	99.5
	56728	1	.1	.1	99.6
	56751	1	.1	.1	99.7
	56756	1	.1	.1	99.9
	56817	1	.1	.1	100.0
DK	88888	7	.9	Missing	
RA	99999	5	.6	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 790 Missing cases 12

QN6 YEAR BORN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1902	1	.1	.1	.1
	1906	1	.1	.1	.1
	1908	1	.1	.1	.3
	1909	2	.3	.3	.5
	1910	2	.3	.3	.8
	1911	1	.1	.1	.9
	1912	1	.1	.1	1.0
	1913	3	.4	.4	1.4
	1914	3	.4	.4	1.8
	1915	2	.2	.2	2.0
	1916	3	.4	.4	2.4
	1917	2	.2	.2	2.6
	1918	6	.8	.8	3.4
	1919	2	.3	.3	3.6
	1920	4	.5	.5	4.1
	1921	7	.8	.9	4.9
	1922	5	.6	.7	5.6
	1923	9	1.1	1.1	6.7
	1924	5	.6	.6	7.3
	1925	1	.1	.1	7.5
	1926	5	.6	.6	8.0
	1927	8	1.0	1.1	9.1
	1928	6	.8	.8	9.9
	1929	9	1.2	1.2	11.1
	1930	11	1.4	1.4	12.5
	1931	6	.7	.7	13.2
	1932	6	.7	.7	13.9
	1933	7	.8	.9	14.8
	1934	8	1.0	1.0	15.8
	1935	9	1.1	1.1	16.9
	1936	8	1.0	1.1	17.9
	1937	9	1.1	1.1	19.1
	1938	6	.8	.8	19.9
	1939	5	.6	.6	20.4
	1940	7	.8	.9	21.3
	1941	9	1.2	1.2	22.5
	1942	7	.8	.9	23.4
	1943	19	2.4	2.4	25.8
	1944	12	1.5	1.5	27.3
	1945	12	1.5	1.5	28.8
	1946	20	2.5	2.5	31.3
	1947	19	2.3	2.4	33.7
	1948	13	1.6	1.6	35.4
	1949	14	1.7	1.8	37.1
	1950	20	2.5	2.5	39.6
	1951	14	1.7	1.8	41.4
	1952	16	1.9	2.0	43.4
	1953	13	1.6	1.6	45.1
	1954	27	3.4	3.4	48.5
	1955	22	2.8	2.8	51.3
	1956	9	1.2	1.2	52.5
	1957	22	2.7	2.8	55.3
	1958	24	3.0	3.0	58.3
	1959	23	2.8	2.9	61.2
	1960	18	2.2	2.2	63.5
	1961	18	2.3	2.3	65.8
	1962	25	3.2	3.2	69.0
	1963	15	1.9	1.9	70.9

QN6 YEAR BORN (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1964	17	2.1	2.2	73.1
	1965	12	1.5	1.5	74.6
	1966	19	2.4	2.4	77.0
	1967	14	1.7	1.8	78.8
	1968	21	2.6	2.6	81.5
	1969	19	2.3	2.4	83.8
	1970	12	1.5	1.6	85.4
	1971	14	1.7	1.8	87.2
	1972	10	1.2	1.3	88.5
	1973	9	1.2	1.2	89.6
	1974	9	1.2	1.2	90.8
	1975	12	1.5	1.5	92.3
	1976	10	1.2	1.3	93.6
	1977	10	1.3	1.3	94.9
	1978	15	1.9	1.9	96.8
	1979	13	1.7	1.7	98.5
	1980	11	1.4	1.5	100.0
DK	8888	3	.3	Missing	
RA	9999	15	1.9	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 784 Missing cases 18

AGE AGE OF RESPONDENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	18	11	1.4	1.5	1.5
	19	13	1.7	1.7	3.2
	20	15	1.9	1.9	5.1
	21	10	1.3	1.3	6.4
	22	10	1.2	1.3	7.7
	23	12	1.5	1.5	9.2
	24	9	1.2	1.2	10.4
	25	9	1.2	1.2	11.5
	26	10	1.2	1.3	12.8
	27	14	1.7	1.8	14.6
	28	12	1.5	1.6	16.2
	29	19	2.3	2.4	18.5
	30	21	2.6	2.6	21.2
	31	14	1.7	1.8	23.0
	32	19	2.4	2.4	25.4
	33	12	1.5	1.5	26.9
	34	17	2.1	2.2	29.1
	35	15	1.9	1.9	31.0
	36	25	3.2	3.2	34.2
	37	18	2.3	2.3	36.5
	38	18	2.2	2.2	38.8
	39	23	2.8	2.9	41.7
	40	24	3.0	3.0	44.7
	41	22	2.7	2.8	47.5
	42	9	1.2	1.2	48.7
	43	22	2.8	2.8	51.5

AGE **AGE OF RESPONDENT** (continued)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	44	27	3.4	3.4	54.9
	45	13	1.6	1.6	56.6
	46	16	1.9	2.0	58.6
	47	14	1.7	1.8	60.4
	48	20	2.5	2.5	62.9
	49	14	1.7	1.8	64.6
	50	13	1.6	1.6	66.3
	51	19	2.3	2.4	68.7
	52	20	2.5	2.5	71.2
	53	12	1.5	1.5	72.7
	54	12	1.5	1.5	74.2
	55	19	2.4	2.4	76.6
	56	7	.8	.9	77.5
	57	9	1.2	1.2	78.7
	58	7	.8	.9	79.6
	59	5	.6	.6	80.1
	60	6	.8	.8	80.9
	61	9	1.1	1.1	82.1
	62	8	1.0	1.1	83.1
	63	9	1.1	1.1	84.2
	64	8	1.0	1.0	85.2
	65	7	.8	.9	86.1
	66	6	.7	.7	86.8
	67	6	.7	.7	87.5
	68	11	1.4	1.4	88.9
	69	9	1.2	1.2	90.1
	70	6	.8	.8	90.9
	71	8	1.0	1.1	92.0
	72	5	.6	.6	92.5
	73	1	.1	.1	92.7
	74	5	.6	.6	93.3
	75	9	1.1	1.1	94.4
	76	5	.6	.7	95.1
	77	7	.8	.9	95.9
	78	4	.5	.5	96.4
	79	2	.3	.3	96.6
	80	6	.8	.8	97.4
	81	2	.2	.2	97.6
	82	3	.4	.4	98.0
	83	2	.2	.2	98.2
	84	3	.4	.4	98.6
	85	3	.4	.4	99.0
	86	1	.1	.1	99.1
	87	1	.1	.1	99.2
	88	2	.3	.3	99.5
	89	2	.3	.3	99.7
	90	1	.1	.1	99.9
	92	1	.1	.1	99.9
	96	1	.1	.1	100.0
DK/RA	99	18	2.2	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 784 Missing cases 18

QN11 NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	82	10.2	10.2	10.2
	2	277	34.6	34.7	44.9
	3	144	18.0	18.0	62.9
	4	159	19.8	19.9	82.8
	5	80	9.9	10.0	92.8
	6	35	4.3	4.3	97.1
	7	8	1.0	1.0	98.1
	8	7	.9	.9	99.0
	10	2	.2	.2	99.2
	12	6	.8	.8	100.0
RA	99	2	.3	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 800 Missing cases 2

QN11A NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER 18

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	371	46.3	52.0	52.0
	1	122	15.2	17.1	69.1
	2	129	16.1	18.1	87.2
	3	58	7.3	8.2	95.4
	4	24	3.0	3.3	98.8
	5	4	.5	.6	99.3
	6	3	.4	.4	99.8
	7	2	.2	.2	100.0
	.	82	10.2	Missing	
DK	88	3	.3	Missing	
RA	99	5	.6	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 713 Missing cases 89

QN15 # PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED TO 1997 HH INCOME

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	205	25.5	28.4	28.4
	2	460	57.4	63.8	92.2
	3	43	5.4	6.0	98.3
	4	10	1.2	1.4	99.6
	6	3	.3	.4	100.0
	.	73	9.2	Missing	
DK	88	5	.6	Missing	
RA	99	3	.4	Missing	
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 721 Missing cases 81

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

Certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, and to aid interpretations of the variables used in this survey to summarize multi-variable composites, such as the respondent's employment status or household size. In this Appendix, the variables are operationally defined, and the SPSS Windows statements are presented which were used to construct each variable. The distributions for these variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

AGE Age of respondent in years (uncollapsed). This variable was constructed by subtracting the respondent's year of birth from 1998. Those who refused to give their year of birth were assigned a value of 99 and defined as missing.

```
COMPUTE AGE = 1998 - QN6.
IF (QN6 = 8888 OR QN6 = 9999)AGE = 99.
VARIABLE LABELS AGE 'AGE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS AGE 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGE (99).
FORMAT AGE (F2.0).
```

AGEMD Age of respondent in years, collapsed into 6 midpoint categories. This variable recodes AGE so that 18 through 24 year olds are in group 1, 25 through 34 year olds are in group 2, 35 through 44 year olds are in group 3, 45 through 54 year olds are in group 4, 55 through 64 year olds are in group 5, and those 65 and older are in group 6. Those refusing to give their ages were assigned to category 99.

```
COMPUTE AGEMD=AGE.
RECODE AGEMD (LO THRU 24=1) (25 THRU 34=2) (35 THRU 44=3)
        (45 THRU 54=4) (55 THRU 64=5) (65 THRU 98=6) (99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS AGEMD 'AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS AGEMD 1 '18 - 24' 2 '25 - 34' 3 '35 - 44' 4 '45 - 54' 5 '55 - 64'
        6 '65 and older' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGEMD(99).
FORMAT AGEMD (F2.0).
```

RACE Respondent's self-reported racial or ethnic background. The original variable N8 was recoded into White and Black, and the remaining individuals are combined into an 'other' category.

```
COMPUTE RACE = QN8.
RECODE RACE (1=1) (3=2) (2,4,5 THRU 7=3) (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS RACE 'RACE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS RACE 1 'White' 2 'Black' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES RACE (9).
FORMAT RACE (F1.0).
```

GENDER Gender of respondent. This variable is merely the M1 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the datafile users.

```
COMPUTE GENDER = QM1.
VARIABLE LABELS GENDER 'RESPONDENT'S GENDER'.
VALUE LABELS GENDER 1 'Male' 2 'Female'.
FORMAT GENDER (F1.0).
```

EDUC Educational level of respondent. This variable is merely the N7 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE EDUC = QN7.
RECODE EDUC (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS EDUC 'RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION'.
VALUE LABELS EDUC  01 'Less than HS' 02 'Some HS' 03 'HS graduate'
        04 'Some tech school' 05 'Tech school grad' 06 'Some college'
        07 'College graduate' 08 'Postgrad/prof degree' 09 'Other' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES EDUC (99).
FORMAT EDUC (F2.0).
```

MARSTAT Marital status of respondent. This variable is merely the N5 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE MARSTAT = QN5.
RECODE MARSTAT (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS MARSTAT 'MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS MARSTAT 1 'Married' 2 'Single' 3 'Divorced' 4 'Separated'
        5 'Widowed' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES MARSTAT (9).
FORMAT MARSTAT (F1.0).
```

WKSTATUS Respondent's employment status. This variable was constructed from the working variables N10, N10a, and N10B1 through N10B4 and is prioritized so that those respondents who have more than one status, for example, women who have a part time job and who are housewives, are assigned to the working category status as opposed to the housewife (or retiree, student...) category. Full-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 1; part-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 2; those who are unemployed are in WKSTATUS value 3; individuals who are students and retirees and do not have paying jobs are in WKSTATUS values 4 and 5, respectively. Individuals who are homemakers and who do have have paying jobs outside the home are in WKSTATUS value 6.

```
COMPUTE WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QN10 = 1 AND QN10A <=2)WKSTATUS = QN10A.
IF (QN10 <> 1 AND QN10B4 = 1)WKSTATUS = 6.
IF (QN10 <> 1 AND QN10B1 = 1)WKSTATUS = 5.
IF (QN10 <> 1 AND QN10B3 = 1)WKSTATUS = 4.
IF (QN10 <> 1 AND QN10B2 = 1)WKSTATUS = 3.
VARIABLE LABELS WKSTATUS 'WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS  WKSTATUS  1 'Worked full time' 2 'Worked part time'
        3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student' 5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES WKSTATUS (9).
FORMAT WKSTATUS (F1.0).
```

PARTYID Political party identification of respondent. This variable indicates strength of political affilitation as well as party identification. It represents a composite of questions N9a, N9b, and N9c.

```
COMPUTE PARTYID = 0.
IF (QN9A = 1) PARTYID=7.
IF (QN9A = 2) PARTYID=6.
IF (QN9C = 1) PARTYID=5.
IF (QN9C = 3) PARTYID=4.
IF (QN9C = 2) PARTYID=3.
IF (QN9B = 2) PARTYID=2.
IF (QN9B = 1) PARTYID=1.
IF (QN9A=8 OR QN9A=9 OR QN9B=8 OR QN9B=9 OR QN9C=8 OR QN9C=9)
        PARTYID=9.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTYID 'POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION'.
VALUE LABELS PARTYID 1 'Strong Dem' 2 'Weak Dem' 3 'Indep Dem'
        4 'Indep Ind' 5 'Indep Rep' 6 'Weak Rep' 7 'Strong Rep' 9 'Apolitical'.
MISSING VALUES PARTYID (9)
FORMAT PARTYID (F1.0).
```

PARTY This is the recoded version of the political party identification variable QN9. The Democratic category includes Independents who think of themselves as closer to the Democratic party as well strong and weak Democrats. A comparable procedure is followed for the Republican category. The only people who remain in the Independent category are those individuals who do not think of themselves as close to either of the major political parties.

```
COMPUTE PARTY = 9.
IF (PARTYID = 7 OR PARTYID = 6 OR PARTYID = 5) PARTY=3.
IF (PARTYID = 1 OR PARTYID = 2 OR PARTYID = 3) PARTY=1.
IF (PARTYID = 4) PARTY = 2.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTY 'POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS PARTY 1 'Democratic' 2 'Independent' 3 'Republican' 9 'Apolitical'.
MISSING VALUES PARTY (9).
FORMAT PARTY (F1.0).
```

HHCOMP This variable is constructed from the marital status of the respondent and the number of children reported living in the household. Respondents who were married, and had children living in the home were assigned a value of 1. Those who were married, and had no children living in the home were assigned a value of 2. Individuals who were divorced, separated, widowed, or single, and who had children in the home were assigned a value of 3. Singles without children were assigned a 4.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QN5.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QN11A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (3,4,5 = 2)/TEMPVAR2 (SYSMISS=0).
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 2.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 1.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 4.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 3.
IF (TEMPVAR GE 6)HHCOMP = 9.
IF (TEMPVAR2 GE 88)HHCOMP = 9.
MISSING VALUES HHCOMP (9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHCOMP 'HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION'.
VALUE LABELS HHCOMP 1 'Married, kids' 2 'Married, no kids'
        3 'Single parent' 4 'Single, no kids' 9 'DK/RA'.
FORMAT TEMPVAR HHCOMP (F2.0).
```

HHSIZE The total number of people reported to be living in the household. This variable is derived from N11, and recoded so that the value 3 represents households with 3 or 4 persons living in the household, and value 4 represents those households in which more than 4 persons live.

```
COMPUTE HHSIZE = QN11.
RECODE HHSIZE (3,4 = 3)(5 THRU 87 = 4)(88,99 = 9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHSIZE 'HOUSEHOLD SIZE'.
VALUE LABELS HHSIZE 1 'One person' 2 'Two people' 3 '3 or 4 people'
        4 '5 or more people' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHSIZE (9).
FORMAT HHSIZE (F2.0).
```

NADULTS The number of adult members living in the respondent's household, including him/her self. This variable was constructed by taking the total number of individuals living in the household (N11), and subtracting the total number of children (18 or younger) reported to be living in the household (N11A). Since this variable was used in the construction of the weighting variable, the few missing cases were assigned to the 1 category.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QN11A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (88,99, SYSMISS = 0).
COMPUTE NADULTS = QN11 - TEMPVAR.
IF (QN11 GE 88)NADULTS = 1.
VARIABLE LABELS NADULTS 'NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD'.
FORMAT NADULTS (F2.0).
```

NKIDS The number of household members who are under 18 years of age. This variable is merely the N11A variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE NKIDS = QN11A.
RECODE NKIDS (SYSMISS = 0)(88,99 = 99).
VARIABLE LABELS NKIDS 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD'.
VALUE LABELS NKIDS 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUE NKIDS(99).
FORMAT NKIDS (F2.0).
```

INCOME Reported household income level for 1997. This variable represents a composite of questions N13 through N13B. The categories of INCOME are those under N13A and N13B.

```
COMPUTE INCOME = 99.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QN13A.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QN13B.
RECODE TEMPVAR (1=8) (2=9) (3=10) (4=11) (5=12) (6=13) (8=99) (9=99)/
        TEMPVAR2 (8=99)(9=99).
IF (QN13 = 1)INCOME = TEMPVAR.
IF (QN13 = 2)INCOME = TEMPVAR2.
RECODE INCOME (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS INCOME 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME'.
VALUE LABELS INCOME 1 'Under $5,000' 2 '$5 to 10,000' 3 '$10 to 15,000'
        4 '$15 to 20,000' 5 '$20 to 25,000' 6 '$25 to 30,000'
        7 '$30 to 35,000' 8 '$35 to 40,000' 9 '$40 to 50,000'
        10 '$50 to 60,000' 11 '$60 to 70,000' 12 '$70 to 80,000'
        13 '$80,000 or more' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES INCOME (99).
FORMAT INCOME (F2.0).
```

HHWKSTAT Head of household's employment status. The variable is set equal to WKSTATUS if N12 is 1, that is, the respondent contributed most to the household income. If someone else contributed most to the household income, HHWKSTAT is calculated in the same way as WKSTATUS except using the variables N12A, N12A1, and N12A2A through N12A2D.

```
COMPUTE HHWKSTAT = 9.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QN12.
RECODE TEMPVAR (SYSMISS=1).
IF (QN12A = 1 AND QN12A1 = 1)HHWKSTAT = 1.
IF (QN12A = 1 AND QN12A1 = 2)HHWKSTAT = 2.
IF (QN12A <> 1 AND QN12A2D = 1)HHWKSTAT = 6.
IF (QN12A <> 1 AND QN12A2A = 1)HHWKSTAT = 5.
IF (QN12A <> 1 AND QN12A2C = 1)HHWKSTAT = 4.
IF (QN12A <> 1 AND QN12A2B = 1)HHWKSTAT = 3.
IF (TEMPVAR = 1 AND NOT MISSING(WKSTATUS))HHWKSTAT=WKSTATUS.
VARIABLE LABELS HHWKSTAT 'HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT
        STATUS'.
VALUE LABELS HHWKSTAT 1 'Worked full time' 2 'Worked part time'
        3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student' 5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHWKSTAT (9).
FORMAT HHWKSTAT (F1.0).
```

CITY City where the respondent lives. This is a recoded version of zip code, so it is only an approximation of actual city of residence.

```
COMPUTE CITY = 3.
IF (QN2 = 55401 OR QN2 = 55402 OR QN2 = 55403 OR QN2 = 55404 OR
        QN2 = 55405 OR QN2 = 55406 OR QN2 = 55407 OR QN2 = 55408
        OR QN2 = 55409 OR QN2 = 55410 OR QN2 = 55411 OR
        QN2 = 55412 OR QN2 = 55413 OR QN2 = 55414 OR QN2 = 55415
        OR QN2 = 55416 OR QN2 = 55417 OR QN2 = 55418 OR
        QN2 = 55419 OR QN2 = 55454 OR QN2 = 55455 OR QN2 = 55440)
        CITY=1.
IF (QN2 = 55101 OR QN2 = 55102 OR QN2 = 55103 OR QN2 = 55104 OR
        QN2 = 55105 OR QN2 = 55106 OR QN2 = 55107 OR QN2 = 55108
        OR QN2 = 55116 OR QN2 = 55117 OR QN2 = 55119) CITY=2.
IF (QN2=88888 OR QN2=99999) CITY=9.
VARIABLE LABELS CITY 'CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES'.
VALUE LABELS CITY 1 'Minneapolis' 2 'St Paul' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES CITY (9).
FORMAT CITY (F2.0).
```

COUNTY County in which the respondent reports living. COUNTY is an unrecoded duplicate of question N1.

```
COMPUTE COUNTY = QN1.
RECODE COUNTY (88=99).
VARIABLE LABELS COUNTY 'COUNTY OF RESIDENCE'.
VALUE LABELS COUNTY 1 'Aitkin' 2 'Anoka' 3 'Becker' 4 'Beltrami' 5 'Benton'
        6 'Big Stone' 7 'Blue Earth' 8 'Brown' 9 'Carlton' 10 'Carver' 11 'Cass'
        12 'Chippewa' 13 'Chisago' 14 'Clay' 15 'Clearwater' 16 'Cook'
        17 'Cottonwood' 18 'Crow Wing' 19 'Dakota' 20 'Dodge'
        21 'Douglas' 22 'Faribault' 23 'Fillmore' 24 'Freeborn' 25 'Goodhue'
        26 'Grant' 27 'Hennepin' 28 'Houston' 29 'Hubbard' 30 'Isanti'
        31 'Itasca' 32 'Jackson' 33 'Kanabec' 34 'Kandiyohi' 35 'Kittson'
        36 'Koochiching' 37 'Lac Qui Parle' 38 'Lake' 39 'Lake of the Woods'
        40 'Le Sueur' 41 'Lincoln' 42 'Lyon' 43 'McLeod' 44 'Mahnomen'
        45 'Marshall' 46 'Martin' 47 'Meeker' 48 'Mille Lacs' 49 'Morrison'
        50 'Mower' 51 'Murray' 52 'Nicoller' 53 'Nobles' 54 'Norman'
        55 'Olmsted' 56 'Ottertail' 57 'Pennington' 58 'Pine' 59 'Pipestone'
        60 'Polk' 61 'Pope' 62 'Ramsey' 63 'Red Lake' 64 'Redwood'
        65 'Renville' 66 'Rice' 67 'Rock' 68 'Roseau' 69 'St Louis' 70 'Scott'
        71 'Sherburne' 72 'Sibley' 73 'Stearns' 74 'Steele' 75 'Stevens'
        76 'Swift' 77 'Todd' 78 'Traverse' 79 'Wabasha' 80 'Wadena'
        81 'Waseca' 82 'Washington' 83 'Watonwan' 84 'Wilkin' 85 'Winona'
        86 'Wright' 87 'Yellow Medicine'.
FORMAT COUNTY (F2.0).
```

DDREGION Development District or Financial Planning Region in the State of Minnesota. The state is divided geographically into 13 regions, where district 11 represents the seven county metro area. The variable is constructed through recoding the variable COUNTY into the appropriate region. Non-responses to the county variable were assigned a missing code of 99.

```
COMPUTE DDREGION=COUNTY.
RECODE DDREGION (35,45,54,57,60,63,68=1) (4,15,29,39,44=2)
        (1,9,16,31,36,38,69,72=3) (3,14,21,26,56,61,75,78,84=4)
        (11,18,49,77,80=5) (34,43,47,65=6) (6,12,37,76,87=7)
        (13,30,33,48,58=8) (5,71,73,86=9) (17,32,41,42,51,53,59,64,67=10)
        (7,8,22,40,46,52,71,81,83=11) (20,23,24,25,28,50,55,66,74,79,85=12)
        (2,10,19,27,62,70,82=13).
VARIABLE LABELS DDREGION 'DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT REGION'.
VALUE LABELS DDREGION 1 'District 1' 2 'District 2' 3 'District 3' 4 'District 4'
        5 'District 5' 6 'District 6E' 7 'District 6W' 8 'District 7E'
        9 'District 7W' 10 'District 8' 11 'District 9' 12 'District 10'
        13 'District 11'.
FORMAT DDREGION (F2.0).
```

GEOREGN Geographic area of household. Recoded version of the variable DDREGION, so the state is broken up into six areas, as follows: Northwest (regions 1,2); Northeast (region 3); Central (regions 4 through 7W); Southwest (regions 8,9); Southeast (region 10); Metro (region 11).

```
COMPUTE GEOREGN=DDREGION.
RECODE GEOREGN (1,2=1) (3=2) (4 THRU 9=3) (10,11=4) (12=5) (13=6).
VARIABLE LABELS GEOREGN 'GEOGRAPHIC REGION OF MINNESOTA'.
VALUE LABELS GEOREGN 1 'Northwest' 2 'Northeast' 3 'Central' 4 'Southwest'
        5 'Southeast' 6 'Metro'.
FORMAT GEOREGN (F1.0).
```

METRO Respondent's area of residence is in the Twin Cities Metro Area or outside the metro area. Respondents living in DDREGION code (13), actually District #11, were assigned to value 2, Twin Cities area residents, while others were assigned to value 1.

```
COMPUTE METRO=DDREGION.
RECODE METRO (13=2) (99=9) (ELSE=1).
VARIABLE LABELS METRO 'GREATER MN OR TWIN CITIES AREA'.
VALUE LABELS METRO 1 'Greater Minnesota' 2 'Twin Cities area'.
FORMAT METRO (F1.0).
```

WGHT Case-weighting factor to adjust for household size bias in the final sample of completed interviews. This variable weights each respondent's representation in the sample according to the number of adult members living in the household, with the purpose being to downweight respondents living in one-adult households, and upweight those living in two or more person households. The weighting factor was derived by looking at a frequency distribution of NADULTS in UNWEIGHTED form, and making the following computation:

VALUE		FREQUENCY (n)		PRODUCT
1	x	n	=	x
2	x	n	=	nn
3	x	n	=	nnn
4	x	n	=	nnnn
5	x	n	=	nnnnn
6	x	n	=	nnnnnn
7	x	n	=	nnnnnnn
		SUM		nnnnnnnnn

Weighting factor = sampling size (802)/sum of NADULTS.

For the MSS sample the weighting factor is approximately 0.5174194. Each respondent is assigned a case weight by multiplying his/her value of NADULTS by this weighting factor. This is accomplished in SPSS-PC by the following statements:

```
COMPUTE WGHT=(NADULTS * 802/1550).
VARIABLE LABELS WGHT 'CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR'.
WEIGHT BY WGHT.
FORMAT WGHT (F17.16).
```

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1010	3	.3	.3	.3
	1011	1	.1	.1	.5
	1012	3	.4	.4	.8
	1013	9	1.1	1.1	1.9
	1014	7	.9	.9	2.8
	1015	13	1.6	1.6	4.5
	1017	11	1.4	1.4	5.9
	1018	8	1.0	1.0	6.9
	1019	13	1.6	1.6	8.5
	1020	33	4.1	4.1	12.6
	1021	7	.9	.9	13.5
	1022	26	3.2	3.2	16.8
	1024	12	1.5	1.5	18.3
	1025	23	2.8	2.8	21.1
	1026	11	1.4	1.4	22.5
	1027	35	4.4	4.4	26.8
	1028	20	2.5	2.5	29.3
	1029	41	5.2	5.2	34.5
	1031	20	2.5	2.5	36.9
	1101	30	3.7	3.7	40.6
	1102	21	2.6	2.6	43.2
	1103	25	3.2	3.2	46.4
	1104	10	1.2	1.2	47.6
	1105	33	4.1	4.1	51.7
	1107	22	2.8	2.8	54.5
	1108	29	3.6	3.6	58.1
	1109	21	2.6	2.6	60.7
	1110	17	2.1	2.1	62.8
	1111	19	2.4	2.4	65.2
	1112	22	2.7	2.7	67.9
	1114	18	2.2	2.2	70.1
	1115	20	2.5	2.5	72.6
	1116	16	1.9	1.9	74.5
	1117	13	1.7	1.7	76.2
	1118	19	2.3	2.3	78.5
	1119	21	2.6	2.6	81.2
	1121	14	1.7	1.7	82.9
	1122	11	1.4	1.4	84.3
	1123	7	.8	.8	85.2
	1124	6	.7	.7	85.9
	1128	3	.3	.3	86.2
	1129	2	.3	.3	86.5
	1130	11	1.4	1.4	87.8
	1201	12	1.5	1.5	89.3
	1202	3	.3	.3	89.6
	1203	14	1.8	1.8	91.4
	1205	9	1.1	1.1	92.5
	1206	3	.3	.3	92.8
	1207	7	.9	.9	93.7
	1208	9	1.2	1.2	94.9
	1209	3	.4	.4	95.3
	1210	8	1.0	1.0	96.3
	1212	5	.6	.6	96.9
	1213	8	1.0	1.0	97.9
	1214	17	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

CIID MSCR INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	5	26	3.3	3.3	3.3
	6	10	1.3	1.3	4.6
	8	16	1.9	1.9	6.5
	10	53	6.6	6.6	13.2
	11	3	.3	.3	13.5
	12	28	3.5	3.5	17.0
	13	14	1.7	1.7	18.7
	14	15	1.9	1.9	20.6
	15	31	3.9	3.9	24.5
	16	34	4.2	4.2	28.6
	17	56	7.0	7.0	35.6
	18	6	.8	.8	36.4
	20	20	2.5	2.5	38.8
	21	22	2.8	2.8	41.6
	24	2	.3	.3	41.9
	25	35	4.4	4.4	46.3
	27	21	2.6	2.6	48.9
	29	38	4.7	4.7	53.6
	31	32	4.0	4.0	57.6
	32	21	2.6	2.6	60.2
	33	21	2.6	2.6	62.8
	34	34	4.3	4.3	67.1
	35	61	7.6	7.6	74.7
	37	11	1.4	1.4	76.1
	38	19	2.3	2.3	78.4
	39	38	4.8	4.8	83.2
	41	2	.2	.2	83.4
	42	59	7.4	7.4	90.7
	44	17	2.1	2.1	92.8
	45	33	4.1	4.1	96.8
	46	25	3.2	3.2	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

TIME INTERVIEW LENGTH IN MINUTES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	12	1	.1	.1	.1
	13	8	1.0	1.0	1.1
	14	10	1.3	1.3	2.4
	15	26	3.3	3.3	5.7
	16	47	5.9	5.9	11.5
	17	61	7.5	7.5	19.1
	18	68	8.5	8.5	27.5
	19	71	8.8	8.8	36.4
	20	72	9.0	9.0	45.4
	21	76	9.4	9.4	54.8
	22	61	7.5	7.5	62.3
	23	52	6.5	6.5	68.8
	24	42	5.3	5.3	74.1
	25	43	5.4	5.4	79.5
	26	23	2.8	2.8	82.3
	27	21	2.6	2.6	84.9
	28	20	2.5	2.5	87.4
	29	5	.6	.6	88.0
	30	20	2.5	2.5	90.5
	31	10	1.2	1.2	91.7
	32	12	1.5	1.5	93.3
	33	7	.9	.9	94.2
	34	11	1.4	1.4	95.6
	35	9	1.2	1.2	96.8
	36	3	.3	.3	97.1
	37	4	.5	.5	97.6
	38	3	.4	.4	98.0
	39	3	.3	.3	98.3
	40	5	.6	.6	98.9
	41	1	.1	.1	99.0
	44	1	.1	.1	99.0
	45	1	.1	.1	99.2
	47	1	.1	.1	99.2
	48	2	.2	.2	99.4
	50	2	.3	.3	99.7
	57	1	.1	.1	99.7
	59	1	.1	.1	99.9
	61	1	.1	.1	99.9
	147	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

MONITOR INTERVIEW MONITORED BY SUPERVISOR

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	1	220	27.5	27.5	27.5
No	2	582	72.5	72.5	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

CRCON REFUSAL CONVERSION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Yes	1	159	19.8	19.8	19.8
No	2	643	80.2	80.2	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

CCONT NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	203	25.4	25.4	25.4
	2	147	18.3	18.3	43.7
	3	116	14.5	14.5	58.2
	4	55	6.9	6.9	65.1
	5	61	7.5	7.5	72.6
	6	60	7.5	7.5	80.1
	7	27	3.4	3.4	83.5
	8	22	2.8	2.8	86.3
	9	16	2.0	2.0	88.3
	10	29	3.7	3.7	92.0
	11	9	1.2	1.2	93.2
	12	10	1.2	1.2	94.4
	13	7	.9	.9	95.3
	14	8	1.0	1.0	96.3
	15	7	.8	.8	97.2
	16	9	1.1	1.1	98.3
	17	3	.3	.3	98.6
	19	2	.2	.2	98.8
	20	1	.1	.1	98.9
	21	4	.5	.5	99.4
	24	1	.1	.1	99.5
	26	2	.3	.3	99.7
	32	1	.1	.1	99.9
	36	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	802	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 802 Missing cases 0

APPENDIX E

ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS

Appendix E contains brief explanations for the contact record disposition categories and copies of the administrative forms used in MSS'98. There were two primary administrative forms: the contact record with callback/refusal forms on the back, and the interviewer introduction. Contact records were used to record the time and status of each attempted contact with a respondent, the interviewer ID, and the final disposition of each attempted contact.

INTRODUCTION

MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY 1998

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. We're doing a study about state issues such as quality of life, education, and the environment.

C. I need to talk to the person in your household who is 18 or older and had the most RECENT birthday.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS, SAY, "It's a method of randomly selecting people within the household.")

D. Your answers will be put with a lot of other people's, so you can't be identified in any way. If there are questions you don't care to answer, we'll skip over them. Okay, let's begin.

(INTERVIEWERS: HOUSEHOLD MEANS WHATEVER THE RESPONDENT THINKS IT MEANS.)

ANSWERING MACHINE MESSAGE

This is _____calling from the University of Minnesota. We're doing a study about state issues such as quality of life, education, and the environment. Your household was selected to participate in our study, and we'll be calling you back another day. Or, to make sure your opinion is counted, you may call us collect at 612-627-4300. Thank you.

1998 MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY

VERIFICATION SCRIPT

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. A few (days/weeks) ago we called and interviewed someone in your household. I'm calling to verify that a member of your household was interviewed on (DATE) by a member of our staff. Could I please speak with that person?

IF KNOWN/NEEDED: The person we interviewed is a (MALE/FEMALE) born in (YEAR).

WHEN CORRECT PERSON IS ON THE PHONE:

C. I'm just calling to verify that you were interviewed on (DATE) by one of our interviewers. The survey was about a number of topics such as quality of life, education, employment, and technology.

Do you recall this interview?

D. **WHEN VERIFIED:** Thank you very much!

Callback time:

CONTACT RECORD (CATI SURVEY)
MINNESOTA STATE SURVEY - 1998

[ID# ___ ___ ___ ___]

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
No answer/busy	No answer/busy
Ans Machine/left msg	Ans Machine/left msg
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Phys/lang problem	Phys/lang problem
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other

INTERVIEWER:_____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

(CODER USE ONLY)

ID ___ ___ ___ ___

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

Completed	Completed
Partial	Partial
No answer/busy	No answer/busy
Ans Machine/left msg	Ans Machine/left msg
# disc/not working	# disc/not working
Not home phone	Not home phone
Phys/lang problem	Phys/lang problem
1st Refusal	1st Refusal
2nd Refusal	2nd Refusal
Callback	Callback
Other	Other

INTERVIEWER:_____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

REPAIR OPERATOR

(after 4 NAs or busy):

Dial 1-800-573-1311

Date: ___/___

I-ID ___ ___

Working	01
Not working	02
Business	03
Other (SPEC)	04

_____

_____

TIME START_____

SUPERVISOR:_____

TIME END_____

INTERVIEW IN MIN_____

EDITED: Y N BY:_____

INTERVIEWER ID#_____

CALLBACK FORM

	Date___/___	Date ___/___	Date___/___	Date___/___
Speak with resp in person?	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No	Yes / No
Respondent is:	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK
Respondent's name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Who arranged callback?	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else
Callback Time:	___:___	___:___	___:___	___:___
Date:	___/___	___/___	___/___	___/___
Was appointment:	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?
Was resp open/cooperative?	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK

Comments/Information: _____

_____

REFUSAL FORM

Respondent is: Female / Male

Was respondent person who refused? Yes / No

Person answering phone was: Female / Male

Did they seem very busy or inconvenienced? Yes / No / Uncertain

At what point was the interview terminated?_____

_____

_____

What reasons were given for refusal?_____

_____

_____

What arguments were employed by the interviewer?_____

_____

_____

Other comments or information:_____

_____

_____

CONTACT RECORD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

There were 10 possible disposition categories for each contact that was made. A brief explanation for each of these disposition categories is presented below.

Disposition	Explanation
Completed	All questions in the interview schedule were asked.
Partial	The interview began, but was not completed. In such a case, interviewers were instructed to schedule an appointment to finish, and fill out the callback form on the back of the contact record. If a respondent declined to complete the interview, the refusal form was completed.
No Answer/Busy	All attempts during a shift resulted in the phone ringing six times without being answered; or every attempt to contact the person during the shift resulted in a busy signal. If the respondent could not be contacted on a minimum of 6 separate shifts, the telephone number was eliminated.
Answering Machine/ left message	Each time a respondent's answering machine was reached, the interviewer left a message stating the nature of the survey and that she or he would receive another call from MCSR. The message also suggested that the respondent call MCSR to ensure inclusion of her or his opinion.
Disconnected/not working	The number was not in operation.
Not Home Phone	The number was not a residential telephone.
Physical/Language problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview, for example, because of illness or hearing impairment.

Disposition	Explanation
Refusal and Second refusal	The respondent declined to participate, even following appropriate prompts by the interviewer. Interviewers were instructed to complete the refusal form.
Callback	A callback was scheduled. The appointment form was filled out.
Other	Reserved for contingencies not covered by the other dispositions, for example, respondent will call back to MCSR.

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

All interviewers working for the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of policy:

All research projects conducted at MCSR have received approval from the University's Committee on the Rights of Human Subjects. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified.

Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals. Interviewers are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear in telephone interviews or see in a mail survey form. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information; whether it relates to the interview itself or to the respondent's home, family, or activities. This information is confidential and should not be discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

In addition, blank survey forms, survey questions, and other survey materials should not be distributed to or discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

I hereby agree to abide by the policy statements above, and in signing this statement I testify that I, in fact, agree to abide by and understand the contents of this statement. I also understand that if I fail to abide by the policies presented above, my actions constitute grounds for dismissal.

_____

(Please print name here)

_____ Date _____

(Please sign name here)